



# POLICY OF ROBERTS

## His Proclamation To Burghers.

### ENGLISH OPINION OF IT

#### Conflicting Views of the British Public About a Drastic Military Measure.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Lord Roberts' proclamation in regard to the Transvaal burghers who take the oath of neutrality in the future has been received with general approval here. It is an undoubted fact that Lord Roberts' policy of so-called leniency has been unpopular in Great Britain for some time past and public opinion has been urging that more severe measures should be taken. The effect of the commander-in-chief's proclamation will be that all those burghers who have not taken the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria may be treated as prisoners of war and removed from the country. It is undoubtedly unprecedented to regard a civilian population of an invaded territory when unarmed as if they were the enemy's troops but it is maintained that in fact the Transvaal burghers are all actual or potential combatants and it is impossible to make distinctions between those in the field and those on their farms. The farmers therefore, must choose. They must either loyally become British subjects or else they must be deemed to have thrown in their lot with the Queen's enemies. If they take the oath and violate it Lord Roberts threatens them with imprisonment or death and the farms and buildings of all persons aiding and abetting the Boer forces will be confiscated or destroyed.

Even the opposition journals, which dislike the war, do not for the most part, object to these drastic measures pointing out, that in the interests of the Boers themselves as well as the British, it is necessary that the campaign should be brought to a conclusion and the burghers taught the futility of resistance. It is admitted, however, that the adoption of this policy must intensify the savage and bitter character which the struggle has now assumed and that the immediate effect is likely to be a considerable accession to the numbers of De Wet and other commanders in the field.

Orders have been sent to Aldershot for fresh drafts of re-enforcements to be prepared for South Africa, so that it does not look as if the hope of the ministry that a large proportion of General Roberts' army may be brought back in September is at all likely to be fulfilled.

#### CHINESE CRUISER USES THE AMERICAN FLAG

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 21.—In connection with the stranding of the United States battleship Oregon on the Chinese coast recently comes an authentic story that is characteristically American. As the story goes, the Chinese cruiser Haichi, commanded by Captain San, a thoroughly westernized officer, on her way from Taku to Chefoo, described the Oregon in her perilous plight and offered her valuable assistance, which was most gratefully received by Captain Wilde. The Haichi anchored close by to be of further use if needed.

The next day, a Russian cruiser came along. Her commander coming aboard the Oregon eyed the Chinese vessel with suspicion and asked what she was doing there. On being told he shook his head and said it would nevertheless be his duty to take possession of her. Captain Wilde nodded and answered: "Well, I'm a bit embarrassed just now, but there is ammunition aboard and my guns are in excellent condition."

The next day, after the departure of the Russian, Captain Wilde visited the Haichi and suggested to Captain San that as he was protecting some American refugees on board it might be well for him to run up the American flag to the fore. This was done and no questions were asked by passing cruisers afterward.

#### MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY ON MESSENGER SERVICE

NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

The Marquis of Londonderry, the new Postmaster General, has brought down a veritable hornet's nest about the ears of the Government by the announcement of his determination to suppress the district messenger service here in the metropolis, in Liverpool, in Manchester, Leeds and other big cities and towns.

The reason given by the Marquis for this extraordinary move is that the district messenger companies are encroaching upon the prerogatives of the State, which claims the monopoly of the conveyance of messages by letter and by wire.

In no civilized country is the postal and telegraph service more abominable than in England. Neither telegraph nor post-office is open on Sunday. Six years ago district messenger supply companies on American lines were formed in London and in leading provincial cities the subscribers were provided with call boxes, and as the messenger offices remained open on Sunday and all night and insured a rapid and sure delivery of letters, the service has gradually become indispensable to the public.

The messengers have become especially indispensable since the nomination of Lord Londonderry to the Postmaster Generalship last spring. Appointed in order to stop his attacks upon the Government, Lord Londonderry signalized his assumption of the office by proclaiming that he

knew nothing whatsoever about postal matters.

To the abuse lavished upon him in connection therewith the Marquis has now responded by announcing his intention of suppressing the district messenger service. The latter employs here in London alone several thousand well-trained lads, all of whom will be thrown out of work, while the five million inhabitants of the metropolis will be deprived of their only means of communication on Sunday.

It is probable that the post office will compensate the messenger companies for their plant on the same basis as the telephone companies, whose service it is taking over. But that does not help the public, which, irrespective of political party, is unsparing in virulent abuse.

#### Money for Ransom.

PORLTAND, Or., August 21.—A fund of \$300, has been raised in this city for the ransom of Arthur Verville, the brave young apprentice who was wounded in Lieutenant Gilmore's boat at Baler, Luzon, in April of last year. He is the only one of Gilmore's party who has not been accounted for and it is thought that he is held captive by the Filipinos. Verville's mother is a resident of this city.

It is understood that the Territorial convention of the Republican party will be held at Hilo and not in Honolulu. It is said this was resolved on yesterday at a meeting of the Republican Central Territorial Committee, and that a secret was made of the resolve. No definite information could be gotten last night. Saturday the primaries will be held which will result in the election of delegates to this Territorial convention, which is to be held on Thursday and Friday, September 20 and 21, for the adoption of a platform, nomination of a Delegate to Congress and the election of a Territorial Central Committee.

#### BIG CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION SCHEME

NEW YORK, August 21.—The projected Cape Breton railway has become an assured fact through the granting of the necessary concessions by the Canadian Government. When completed, this railroad will run from Hawkesbury across the Straits of Canso to Louisburg, a distance of 100 miles, with a branch to Sydney.

Ultimately this road will, it is said, make a link in the contemplated Atlantic-Pacific Railway, together with the Canada Atlantic, the Great Northern of Canada and other lines which are now already built or in process of construction.

From the terminal at Louisburg it is intended to run fast steamships to Liverpool. The distance between these two cities is far less than between New York and Liverpool, and as the Louisburg harbor is the only one to remain open all the year, this project has a great advantage over others of a similar nature.

The country is rich in coal, the price of that fuel there being only half of what it is here, and this would materially reduce the cost of running fast steamboats.

The cost of the railroad proper will probably exceed \$3,000,000, while the bridge across the Straits will cost \$5,000,000 more. The bridge will be built of steel and will be about three-quarters of a mile long.

Its construction will be difficult, as there is a very strong current running through the Straits. The road will be single track, with seventy-pound steel rails.

Construction will be commenced as soon as the year, this project having been completed just now over the State ticket and State convention.

DISCORDANT POPULISTS.

CHICAGO, August 21.—The latest reports received here indicate that the Populist National Committee, which is to meet in this city on the 28th instant, may not be as harmonious as was predicted when the executive committee was in session here early in the month. The meeting is called for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Vice Presidency. When Mr. Towne declined the nomination of the Populists it was generally supposed Mr. Stevenson would receive the Populist endorsement by general consent. The correspondence which has taken place among members of the National Committee of that party since the Executive Committee meeting makes it plain that this result, while apparently still probable, will not be accomplished without a struggle. Indeed, it is understood that many of the leaders of the party are strongly urging that the committee shall nominate an independent candidate. Those who take this position include a majority of the officers of the National Committee, among them being Chairman Butler and Treasurer Washburn, who are pronounced in their views. Vice Chairman Edmiston is also said to incline towards the opinion that wisdom demands that the Populists have a candidate of their own in the field. Secretary Edgerton is credited with being the only officer of the organization who is friendly to the endorsement of Mr. Stevenson's candidacy.

Mr. Stevenson's friends claim that Edgerton is working in their behalf. The best canvass of the campaign that they have been able to make causes them to feel hopeful of the result. Still, those now committed to this course are considerably below a majority in numbers.

Senator Butler and others who agree with him contend it would be suicidal for their party not to have a candidate of their own political faith in the field. They also hold that unless there is a "Populist" candidate for second place, many Populist votes will be driven from Mr. Bryan. The National Committee has full power to act in accordance with the instructions of the Sioux Falls convention, and it is presumed its decision, when made, will be final.

BRYAN'S POPULIST ADDRESS.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 21.—Mr. Bryan completed his speech to be delivered in Topeka Thursday in response to the notification of the Populist nomination.

The speech is about 4,000 words in length and deals largely with the trust question. Mr. Bryan also considers at some length the prosperity contention of the Republicans. He again represents imperialism as the paramount issue, and gives some figures to show the burdens which he claims militarism will impose.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn, is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kickapoo Indian Salve acts—just as nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory; unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kickapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago, they act the same today. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

THE SHIRT WAIST MAN SUES VILLAGE RESTAURANT

CHICAGO, August 21.—Sol Bloom, a music publisher, has brought suit for \$50,000 damages against the Union Restaurant and Hotel in Randolph for refusing to serve him while he was clad in a shirt waist and minus a coat.

This is said to be the first time the shirt waist question has been brought before a court. Attorneys for the plaintiff contend that the defendant had no right to refuse to serve Bloom merely because he wore the latest style of men's garments.

The manager of the restaurant, when questioned regarding the refusal, said that patrons wearing shirt waists would only be served at tables adjoining the main dining room. No person would be permitted to enter the dining room unless wearing a coat.

The Castellane Chateau.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch from Paris to the Herald says: The statement contained in a cable dispatch from Paris to the effect that the Chateau Le Marais, belonging to Count Boni de Castellane, was about to be sold under distress, causes some surprise in Paris.

M. Henri Cachard, of the firm of Coudert Bros., who acted for the Count and Countess de Castellane said to a correspondent:

The Castellane family drew my attention to this erroneous statement. The Chateau owned by Count de Castellane is the Chateau Le Marais, situated near Rambouillet, near Paris, which formerly belonged to the Duchesse de Noailles. It is not going to be sold and there is no question of selling it. The Count and Countess are staying there at present.

Alexander G. Hawes Jr., private secretary to Governor Dole, and Henry Berger, leader of the Government Band, were commissioned yesterday as captains on Governor Dole's staff. Captain Berger has worn double bars before, and he is therefore reappointed. J. W. Pratt and Oscar White received their commissions as majors a few days ago, and further additions are expected to be announced shortly. Two additional appointments were expected yesterday afternoon, but were not made.

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# PROGRESS OF CAMPAIGN

## Roosevelt Confers With McKinley.

### DISCORDANT THIRD PARTY

#### Col. Bryan Preparing His Speech of Acceptance of the Populist Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Governor Roosevelt left for New York this morning on the 10 o'clock train. When asked for information as to his visit, the Governor said he came simply to see the President, desiring to talk over matters concerning the campaign and also regarding his itinerary. The President and Governor Roosevelt discussed campaign policies, with the features of the letters of acceptance, which are soon to be made public. It is the desire of Governor Roosevelt, as a Vice Presidential candidate, to have his utterances on the coming Western tour thoroughly in accord with the views of the Presidential candidate, and he also desires to give expression to and to make features of the issues which the President deems most important. Governor Roosevelt expects to make a great many speeches during the campaign and has made arrangements to be in Chicago a week from next Monday.

Those who conversed with the Governor say he is full of confidence as to the result of the coming election, but at the same time he thinks there should be a vigorous campaign in order to keep the people informed regarding the important issues. The Governor assured the President that there is no question about the State of New York, notwithstanding some complications just now over the State ticket and State convention.

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Those who take this position include a majority of the officers of the National Committee, among them being Chairman Butler and Treasurer Washburn, who are pronounced in their views.

Vice Chairman Edmiston is also said to incline towards the opinion that wisdom demands that the Populists have a candidate of their own in the field.

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The National Committee has full power to act in accordance with the instructions of the Sioux Falls convention, and it is presumed its decision, when made, will be final.

A BUDGET OF BULLETINS.

TIEN-TSIN, Thursday, August 16.—About 5,000 Chinese troops, which are reported to have been at Sung-Lieu-Ching, left today for Peitang, and 2,000 more Chinese troops have gone towards Tung Choy.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The State Department has received a dispatch from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, but it develops technical features and for this reason it will not be given out. It sheds no new light on the situation at Peking.

SHANGHAI, August 21, 6:15 p. m.—The foreign officials here learn that the telegram from Tien-Tsin has been cut. The position of the allies is uncertain and a large body of Chinese troops has taken the "old" road.

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# DE WET GETS AWAY AGAIN

Eludes His Pursuers As Before.

## HE OUTWITS KITCHENER

English Military Men Say That He Is Proving Himself a Great Strategist.

LONDON, August 17.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts expressing a fear that General De Wet has eluded his pursuers. Lord Roberts says he imagines that De Wet's escape is due to his breaking up his forces into small bodies.

PRETORIA, Thursday, August 16.—Gen. De Wet has managed to elude Gen. Kitchener, in spite of the fact that all the British wagons had double teams of picket animals. The Boers evaded the British by marching at night over ground known to them, while their pursuers were obliged to march in the day time.

NEW YORK, August 18.—A Tribune cable from London says: The escape of De Wet after the elaborate dispositions made to surround him is very humiliating to the English Generals and has done some damage to the reputation of Lord Kitchener. Lord Roberts sent Kitchener to take complete control of the operations which were to end in cornering De Wet. Methuen, Ian Hamilton and Smith-Dorrien were co-operating with him, as well as Broadwood's cavalry brigade, so that there must have been some 30,000 troops endeavoring to intercept the 7,000 mounted men who formed De Wet's following.

After being buoyed up for weeks with hopes that this superbly led flying column would be cornered, the British public are not at all pleased to hear that De Wet has got clear away again, has out-marched both Methuen and Kitchener and is heading north to join Delahey, who has taken possession of Rustenberg, and seems to be practically master of the country almost up to Mafeking.

The few military men left in London are full of admiration for De Wet, in whom they admit the Boers have found a leader of light troops of exceptional ability. His march across the Free State from Bethlehem to the Vaal and northward from the river to Rustenberg is one of the finest performances of the kind in modern campaigns. Bennet Burleigh, the best judge of military tactics among the English newspaper correspondents, wrote of him even before he had added to his former feats that of breaking through Kitchener's cordon:

"Rundie, Hunter and Methuen are chasing him for three months; he has held the former at bay. Thirty thousand men are watching for him on the border of Natal; he has swooped on the lines of communication, and apparently with a paltry 7,000 men is keeping them at bay. A whole battalion of Yeomanry, a regiment of militia and warm clothing for his whole army have been captured. 'Honor to whom honor is due,' and the first time an English cavalry leader, acting under the same conditions as now surround De Wet, captures 1,000 men, half of them cavalry, breaks up lines of communication and plays general 'old Harry' with a force of something very near 30,000 men, then I shall speak of him in terms of approbation."

### DE WET AND BADEN-POWELL

PRETORIA, August 18.—Gen. De Wet appeared yesterday at North Commando Nek, held by Gen. Baden-Powell, and sent in a flag of truce, asking the surrender of the British force. Gen. Baden-Powell replied, asking what terms De Wet was prepared to offer. De Wet is evidently moving eastward.

Lord Roberts is issuing new, severe and rigorous orders, rescinding the ones previously issued.

### REPORTED ATTEMPT TO KILL THE SHAH

PARIS, August 19.—The Sicle says: A private telegram from Ostend states that an attack similar in all points to that made by the anarchist Salson in Paris, on August 2d, was made yesterday on the Shah of Persia. Details of the assault are lacking.

The Echo de Paris publishes the bare statement from Ostend that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Shah, adding that owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to obtain confirmation of the report.

None of the morning papers except the Sicle and the Echo de Paris print the report from Ostend that an attempt was made there on the life of the Shah of Persia.

### THE SHAH'S CHARACTERISTICS.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The World's Paris cable says: Since the departure of the Shah of Persia for Ostend the Paris papers are filled with curious anecdotes about him and his suit during his stay here. He caused his Persian servants to be flogged almost daily for the least offense, and once he even ordered one who had upset a candlestick on the table, burning the Shah's hand slightly, to be decapitated. French advisers had great trouble in making the Eastern ruler understand that he must refrain from such practices.

Among the Shah's remarkable purchases were more than two tons of French candies, principally sugar almonds, which he munched at the rate of a pound a day after his discovery of these delicacies at the confectioner's. The thing that bewildered the Shah more than all the other wonders that he saw was the affection of a European husband for his one wife, even long after age had rendered her unattractive. At an official banquet given to the Shah by President Loubet the Asiatic monarch critically surveyed the low-necked matrons around the table, almost all middle-aged wives of high personages, and then remarked bluntly to General Parent, who sat next to him, "I can't understand why you retain your attachment for women, and especially why you bring them out when they have reached such advanced age. In my harem all women are young."

The Figaro says that the cost of the Shah's purchases while he was here was more than \$1,000,000. When the Shah and his Persian colony vacated the sumptuous mansion provided by the French Government for the visiting royalty it was found necessary to thoroughly clean the entire establishment. Many priceless ta-

peeries, carpets and pieces of furniture were ruined.

The Shah took but one bath during his stay and that was scalding hot, and not for the sake of cleanliness, but to allay rheumatic pains. During his visit the Shah decorated 240 people, including Cheiro, the American palmist, who predicted the attempted shooting of the Shah four days before the event.

San Francisco's Population.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The schedules of the census of San Francisco are now being verified at the Census Office. From unofficial sources it is estimated that the result will show that San Francisco has a population of 368,870, an increase of 69,883 since the census was taken ten years ago, or a percentage of 23.37 during the decade. In 1890 San Francisco had a population of 298,997.

The Census Bureau now has before it all the schedules relative to San Francisco's population and the work of counting the same is progressing rapidly, and Director Merriam hopes to be able to announce the official figures within the next week.

### DR. SMITH TO COME ON CHINA

New President of Oahu Brings With Him Several Teachers.

Prof. Arthur Maxson Smith, the new president of Oahu College, will arrive from the States on the China on September 5th accompanied by his wife and family. This news was received in a letter to Chief Justice W. F. Frear, which arrived by the Gaelic yesterday.

Prof. Smith states in his letter that he brings with him three new teachers for the college. William M. Burns, who will be the new professor of mathematics, is a graduate of the University of Chicago and has for some time been a professor of mathematics in one of the Chicago high schools. Miss Helen E. Johnson, who will be the director of the art department, is a well-known artist of Chicago. Prof. Ballaseyus, who comes to assume charge of the musical work is a New Yorker and is very highly spoken of. The three will prove acquisitions to the teaching staff of Oahu. With Prof. Smith will also come a teacher for the kindergarten of Punahoa Preparatory school. She is Miss Uecke, a young lady who has had much experience in kindergarten work in the States. It is likely that a new matron for the girls department of the college will also be brought by Prof. Smith, but as yet none has been chosen.

The Chicago papers singled out Prof. Smith for special praise in their descriptions of the recent commencement exercises at the University of Chicago. The Times-Herald prints a portrait of him even before he had added to his former feats that of breaking through Kitchener's cordon:

"Rundie, Hunter and Methuen are chasing him for three months; he has held the former at bay. Thirty thousand men are watching for him on the border of Natal; he has swooped on the lines of communication, and apparently with a paltry 7,000 men is keeping them at bay. A whole battalion of Yeomanry, a regiment of militia and warm clothing for his whole army have been captured. 'Honor to whom honor is due,' and the first time an English cavalry leader, acting under the same conditions as now surround De Wet, captures 1,000 men, half of them cavalry, breaks up lines of communication and plays general 'old Harry' with a force of something very near 30,000 men, then I shall speak of him in terms of approbation."

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### CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

Yuan Shih Kia, Governor of Shantung, is dead.

The Austrian envoy has been slightly wounded.

The missionaries at Pao Ting Fu are all killed.

British transports have been recalled to Shanghai.

The French may land 150 men at Shanghai.

France regards England's Yang-tse policy as selfish.

The Americans at Swatow have asked for a warship.

Russia is making a successful campaign in Manchuria.

Japan may land troops to protect her subjects at Shanghai.

General Chaffee may get the next vacancy as major general.

Troops of the relief column were severely tried by the heat.

The Japanese entered Tung Chow by blowing open the gates.

The Czar says he only seeks the restoration of peace in China.

Germany will insist on full redress for the attacks on legations.

The Russians have captured Yuk Shih Pass, defeating 7,000 Chinese.

American military headgear is regarded as poor for hot weather.

Sir Robert Hart is said to have left Peking under Chinese protection.

A Russian regiment has landed in the Ping Yang district of Corea.

British testimony denies the charge of Russian atrocities at Tien-Tsin.

Germany favors the pursuit and capture of the fleeing Chinese rulers.

All Americans at Hankow, including the Consul, have gone to Shanghai.

Five hundred Chinese dead were left on the battlefield of Chang Chi Wan.

The bombardment and capture of New Chwang by the Russians has been confirmed.

Japan may use its good offices on behalf of the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

Englishmen are opposed to any yielding in the plan to land troops at Shanghai.

The Americans made a great record for tenacity at the battle of Tien-Tsin, July 16th.

There is a re-volutionary movement in the Yang-tse not directed against foreigners.

President McKinley is said to favor an international conference to deal with China.

The hardest fighting at the battle of Yang Tsun was done by the English and Americans.

The transport Indiana, carrying a battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry, has arrived at Taku.

Japan, smarting under Russia's occupation of Newchwang, may send an army into Corea.

Conger telegraphs that the State Department cipher has not been discovered by the Chinese.

Count von Waldersee left Berlin for China on August 20. He had great ovations in German cities.

M. Pichon, French Minister to China, has been made a commander of the French Legion of Honor.

The Governor of Shantung says that the Empress Dowager has gone to an Imperial palace in Shen St.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY AUGUST 31, 1900.

## REGARDING CHINA.

The situation at Peking as given in the Advertiser's Associated Press special bringing twelve hours later news than that which reached Honolulu in the Coast files, is as follows: After the rescue of the Legations a successful attack was made upon the Imperial City, the walled enclosure occupied by the Manchu retainers of the court and enclosing a second fortified space wherein is located the palaces of the Emperor, the Empress Dowager and the Princes of the Blood. This is the sanctum sanctorum of the Imperial Clan was occupied by picked Chinese troops whom the allies when the dispatches closed, were about to attack. It is probable by this time that the Forbidden City has been taken.

There are apprehensions in London that the Chinese will gather in the rear of Peking and cut off the allied forces but as more foreign troops are all the while disembarking at Taku to form Von Waldersee's ultimate force of 200,000 men it is not likely that the captors of Peking have reason to fear a attack.

Trouble of a serious kind, however, is apparently brewing in the Yangtze valley and Shanghai calls in a voice bordering on hysteria for 16,000 men. The Southern Viceroy, as will be remembered, predicted dire things in case the foreigners violated the sanctities of Peking, and since the capture of that city signs of hostility have been observed in Shanghai and in the adjacent provinces. One rumor has it that the Southern leaders want to start a revolution, not against foreigners but against the Northern Manchus. This would be a reasonable thing to do as the South is occupied by the pure Chinese whom the Manchus conquered three centuries ago and no love is lost between them, but it is argued in Shanghai that if any kind of a revolution starts the natural hatred of the Chinese for the white interlopers, set on fire by the excitement of war, would vent itself upon the foreign establishments. Besides the murder of missionaries of the South does no good to any kind of a "foreign devil."

The fate of the Emperor and Empress Dowager is subject to rumor only.

A story is printed that these sovereigns are surrounded by Japanese cavalry, but as Japan has no cavalry

to speak of and took but few mounted

men to China, the report may be set

down as an invention. The chances are

that the Emperor and the Dowager are

not being pursued at all. The army

now in Peking, until re-enforced, can

hardly spare enough men for so desper-

ate a chase as that of the Imperial fam-

ily and its immense body guard.

## QUALIFIED VOTERS.

Editor Advertiser. Are those who were voters under the Republic of Hawaii entitled to vote at the primaries about to be held and at the elections next November, or are American citizens only eligible to vote? If the latter is the case, by what right are Hawaiian voters disfranchised without their consent?

ENQUIRER

Only American citizens are entitled to vote at either the primaries or the regular election.

The primary elections to be held next Saturday are to be participated in only by American citizens who support the principles of the Republican party.

American citizens in Hawaii are entitled to vote are (1) men, 21 years of age, born in the United States, or naturalized under United States law, who have lived in Hawaii one year. (2) Men, 21 years of age, born in Hawaii or regularly naturalized, either under the Kingdom or the Provisional Government. (No citizens were naturalized by the Republic.)

A further requisite is that voters shall be able to read and write either the English or Hawaiian language.

Men who were allowed to vote under the Constitution of 1887, or who received "special rights" privileges under the Republic, did not thereby become naturalized Hawaiians because they did not forswear allegiance to their own countries.

Congress had the power to prescribe who should be voters, and saw fit not to continue these privileges, but by the Territorial Act limited the franchise to actual citizens.

This law will exclude the great majority of the English, Germans and Portuguese who have heretofore voted at Hawaiian elections but any of them who have lived here for five years prior to June 14 last, can become naturalized before Judge Estee in about three and a half minutes for three and a half dollars.

## THE ANTI-HAOLE MOVEMENT

When the Advertiser discovered that the Independent party intended to run an anti-haole campaign, the organ from which that party takes its name remarked complacently, "There is more truth than poetry in the Advertiser's latest find." But now because Mr. Kauihi, Bob Wilcox's companion on the stump says the same thing, the Independent arraigns him in the following terms:

If Mr. Kauihi is correct, reported by the Hilo papers as saying that his party will vote for Hawaiians only at the coming election and that no haole need apply, he has simply added another nail to his political coffin and proven once more what a double-dyed he is. Mr. Kauihi, in the first place has no party. His independence didn't in blood the Democratic, as well as the Republican party for him, and his politicality (for boozey) will not let him alone.

A fresh outbreak of plague in the colonies, the recurrence of the disease in Okala and its appearance at Hamburg are reminders that no port is immune from the visitations of the Black Death. Since May 10th it has been proposed to forget the plague and its lessons, nothing more being heard of some of the serious precautions then determined upon. Are we to go on living in a Fool's Paradise or are we to roll by the experience of others, as many of them not nearly so much exposed to the calls of the pestilence as Honolulu?

## HARMONY IN THE PARTY.

Unity of action, and harmony among all of its members, is essential if the Republican party is to be successful at the coming elections in Hawaii. That harmony does not now exist is a patent fact. Such being the case it is obvious all who desire the advancement of Republican principles to have a heart to heart conference and understanding of what the internal party differences really are, and how they may be healed.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the causes which have led up to the present status. They are well known. The fact is, however, that among the conservative, thinking Republicans of Honolulu—men who want neither office nor patronage—men who do their own thinking, and who will not be swayed by a party slogan—there is serious distrust of the intentions and bona fides of a number of the gentlemen now managing the local party machinery. They fear that an attempt is being made to fasten upon this community a political "machine" which will "work" the public service and patronage for selfish personal ends. This year may be right, it may be wrong. We are stating the fact that it exists, and that extensively. Remove it before election and the party will poll its full strength. Fail to remove it and defeat will be probable if not certain.

How can it be removed?

One chief cause of distrust is the strong fight made at the Territorial convention in favor of the so called "open primaries." That is to say, instead of requiring all Republican voters in a precinct to register before the date of election, giving an opportunity to ascertain whether they are bona fide voters resident in the district, the registry is held open until the very last minute so that a man can be run in, registered and voted without any opportunity to check up or verify his status.

This opens the door to colonizing voters from other districts, and to the registering and voting of men who are either not Republicans or who are not voters at all thereby swamping out the real Republican vote of the district.

Whether any one in Honolulu intends to make use of such methods or not remains to be seen. It is certain that the "open primary" is one of the machine methods in the States, and also, that against the protest of a majority of the last Republican Territorial Convention it was adopted here, a vote against it being reconsidered and reversed in the interest of "harmony" owing to the violent opposition of the minority.

If the primary proceedings next Friday and Saturday nights are fairly conducted, and there is no attempt to colonize or to drown out the genuine Republican vote of the several precincts, this fear will be allayed, and, if good nominations are made for members of the Legislature, harmony will prevail and the party will make a strong showing.

On the other hand if the low type of ward political methods common to some cities of the Union is followed, the primaries may be carried, but it will so intensify the distrust above referred to that many of the strongest local Republicans will, in the interest of the party and honest government, openly oppose the party nominees.

Harmony and success can be achieved by following fair open methods and it can be secured in no other way.

No primary is Republican unless its votes are cast by Republicans

If the stories of the Shah's conduct in Paris are true it is not surprising that other European capitals are finding it inconvenient to receive him.

The \$100,000 reward for the discovery of the murderer of Wm. Goebel was sure to inspire perjury and on that account, among others, there will always be a belief that Caleb Powers, Secretary of State of Kentucky, was unjustly convicted.

The Imperial family of China may or may not have escaped, but the chances are that it is well on the road to some remote part of the country. As to the particular locality one may perhaps guess it if he looks in the opposite direction to that indicated by Li Hung Chang and other volatile Chinese dignitaries.

The Honolulu Chinaman who died en route to Japan, a victim of the bubonic plague, draws public attention once more to the fact that Honolulu is never safe from epidemics. A week sooner and the man might have died here. The case will not be without benefit, however, if it renews and refreshes the vigilance of the Board of Health in regard to the public cleanliness.

As reconstructed after the Civil War the United States is an "indissoluble union of indomitable States;" and Hawaii, as an inchoate State, temporarily vested with the Territorial form, is an everlasting part of it. Nothing save force of arms can ever disturb the existing relation of the States and Territories to the Federal Union.

Of course these are truisms and it is astonishing that they have to be taught any class of American citizens as well-informed as are the anti-Imperialists. Those agitators ought to know that the peaceable separation of Hawaii from the Union is as impossible as the peaceable separation of Arizona or New Mexico from the Union. These Islands are in to stay. To take them out, were that possible, would break the chain which binds the American Union into a nation and a great power.

One's party is only worth supporting when it seeks to confer good government

The British have General De Wet in a corner every few days but he always dashes around the corner just before they can make him it.

As Bryan says the American flag was hauled down in Mexico but he forgot to add that this concession was not made while the Mexican flag was flying. The cactus standard had to come down first.

Republicans who do not care to be ruled, in a party sense by the tax-eaters, should remember that the delegates elected tomorrow will name the men who are to select the new Republican Territorial Committee.

It has been boastfully said that every delegate chosen at the primaries by the machine will be pledged to the City and County government scheme. Taxpayers who are not eager to burden themselves with the support of a throng of hungry job-chasers should remember this at the polls.

If the machine men override the Republican majority in the next primaries as they did in the last one by running the Wilcox anti-Republican following they may as well be given the chance to pay every dollar of the campaign expenses out of their own pockets. Conservative Republicans whose rights have been thrown down can hardly be expected to foot the bills.

A fresh outbreak of plague in the colonies, the recurrence of the disease in Okala and its appearance at Hamburg are reminders that no port is immune from the visitations of the Black Death. Since May 10th it has been proposed to forget the plague and its lessons, nothing more being heard of some of the serious precautions then determined upon. Are we to go on living in a Fool's Paradise or are we to roll by the experience of others, as many of them not nearly so much exposed to the calls of the pestilence as Honolulu?

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE: FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

## LABOR DAY PLEASURES

## Good Prizes for Athletic Events.

## ALL PLANS ARE MATURING

## Contributions of Citizens to Fund Reach Nearly Eighteen Hundred Dollars.

The Labor Day sports committee has decided to distribute \$300 in prizes for the following events:

Half mile bicycle race, open, one-fourth mile bicycle race, open, one-fourth mile bicycle race, for boys under 14 years, sack race, fat man's race (over 200 pounds), 100 yards, open, 50 yards, apprentices, all trades 50 yards, boys under 12, 50 yards, boys under 18, 50 yards, girls under 22, 50 yards, girls under 18, standing broad jump, running broad jump, running high jump, putting 16-pound shot old man's race (over 60 years). These prizes will be given for each event.

The parade will start next Monday at 9 a. m. and will probably last until 11 a. m. The procession will disband at the Government building, where three orations will be delivered. The sports at Kapiolani Park will commence at 1 p. m. and the day's celebration will conclude with a grand ball at the Drill-shed at 9 p. m.

W. C. Roe, who declined the honor of acting as grand marshal of the parade, will continue to act as chairman of the Labor Day general arrangements committee.

Contributions toward the celebration are still being received and should be given or forwarded to one of the members of the collection committee.

Floots will assemble at 8 o'clock next Monday morning at the Drilled Business firms or others who contemplate sending a float are requested to notify one of the committee of arrangements, who will hereafter be on hand at Plumers' Hall to give information or transact business relating to Monday's celebration. A request has been made of the Labor Day people to furnish \$25 for a prize to be given to the winner of next Saturday's yacht race to Lahaina, the request was not entertained.

George Ward will act as grand marshal of the parade. Messrs. George Campbell, H. L. Wolfe, C. Howland and George R. Stowe will officiate as aides.

The parade committee has expended up to date about \$300. Charles R. Heverin has obtained the park refreshments contract and Frank Godfrey will print the official program.

The literary exercises will be under the superintendence of Messrs. H. L. Wolfe, J. Dillon and Mr. Blatney. Fred Howland will be soon manager of the ball, assisted by L. Jamison.

Following will be found a list of contributors to the celebration fund, together with their respective donations:

Union Grill, \$25; Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., \$25; Washington Mercantile Co., \$10; E. Peck & Co., \$5; Fred Harison, \$25; Bailey's Honolulu Cycles, \$5; Alfred Magron, \$25; E. H. F. Winters, \$25; M. Brasch & Co., \$5; Honolulu Bicycle Co., \$2; H. S. Wideman, \$10; J. H. West, \$5; New England Bakery, \$2; G. Dietz, \$1; Alexander & Baldwin, \$100; C. Peacock, \$50; C. Brewer & Co., \$50; L. B. Kerr & Co., \$10; Hawaiian Gazette Co., \$10; Victor Hoffman, \$20; W. F. Singer, \$10; T. B. Murray, \$25; Honolulu Stockyards Co., \$10; Bulletin Publishing Co., \$10; The Hub, \$10; Honolulu Steam Laundry, \$5; John F. Boller, \$10; Henry May & Co., \$50; E. O. Hall & Son, \$25; Gear, Lansing & Co., \$10; Salter & Watty, \$10; Robert Grieve Publishing Co., \$5; Whitney, Marsh & Co., \$5; A. Harrison Mill Co., \$10; Pacific Hardware Co., \$5; B. F. Ehlers & Co., \$5; S. L. Horner, \$10; Albert Birk, \$20; Hobron Drug Co., \$10; Club Stables, \$20; P. F. Ryan and C. R. Dement, \$25; Dick Daly, \$10; L. H. Dee, \$25; Merchant's Exchange, \$30; Bergstrom Music Co., \$10; Criterion Saloon, \$35; Benson, Smith & Co., \$25; Manufacturers' Shoe Co., \$10; Camara & Co., \$10; H. Hackfeld & Co., \$100; Consolidated Soda Water Works, \$5; M. Phillips & Co., \$25; Lucas Bros., \$20; H. Nolte, \$10; First American Savings Bank, \$25; M. McInerny, \$10; Lewers & Cooke & Co., \$25; Bank of Hawaii, \$10; Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, \$25; Al Neumann, \$10; Atkinson & Judd, \$10; Union Feed Co., \$10; Lovejoy & Co., \$25; Allen & Robinson, \$25; McCabe, Hamilton & Renne, \$10; Gonsalves & Co., \$5; Theo J. L. F. Prescott, \$5; H. F. Schaefer & Co., \$10; L. F. Ladd, \$25; H. H. Williams, \$5; Will Fisher, \$5; T. J. King, \$5; W. S. Grinnan & Co., \$25; Bishop & Co., \$25; The Kash, \$10; Castle, Cooke & Co., \$100; E. S. Cunha, \$10; W. G. Irwin & Co., \$100; F. Dillingham, \$25; E. W. Peterson \$10; Caton, Nell & Co., \$25; G. Schuman, \$25; Macfarlane & Co., \$20; Metropolitan Nat Co., \$20; W. W. Dimond & Co., \$25; Geo. Andrews, \$2; Hawaiian News Co., \$25; Harry Armistead, \$10; W. W. Wright, \$10; Sterling, \$10; Wall, Nichols Co., \$5. Total, \$1,747.50.

The following amounts were collected yesterday: Hyman Bros., \$25; Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., \$10; J. C. Cohen, \$5; Hart & Co., \$5; The Kash, \$5; J. W. McDonald, \$5; W. H. Palm, \$5; Hawaiian Hardware Co., \$5; E. A. Williams, \$2.50.

The above names do not complete the list of contributors, as several places of business have been overlooked by the collectors, who will call on them tomorrow. Several of the trades unions have also to be heard from.

It has been decided to make the age limit in the old man's race fifty instead of sixty years.

## MANY AMERICANS WANT A FRENCH DECORATION

PARIS August 22—Regarding the accusation that he violated the constitution in accepting the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Ferdinand W. Peck, the Commissioner General of the United States at the Paris Exposition, said today:

"I was especially careful not to make formal acceptance of the same when presented to me by M. de Launay, Director General of the Exposition, in behalf of President Joffre."

## "Want of Watchfulness Makes the Thief."

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health. The one effective, natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Disordered Blood—"My father has long been troubled with disordered blood and weak back. Hood's Sarsaparilla made him strong and healthy; he works every day." A. S. Wykes, S. Easton, Pa.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's PHILLY-cure Liverills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD  
TIMEKEEPING.  
Sold in the packet of every  
Wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .  
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED  
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

# AT WALLS OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY

Americans Before the Gates of the Palace.

## SHANGHAI IN DANGER AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN WANTED THERE

A Pessimistic Feeling in London—Chaffee Supersedes Conger—Kaiser Takes the German Reins—Details of Peking's Capture by the Allies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

CHEFOO, Aug. 21. TAKU, Aug. 22.—Dickson's command is landing at Taku. Morning 19th, Sixth Cavalry and about 400 English and Japanese dispersed about 1,000 Boxers eight miles outside of Tien-Tsin. About 100 Chinese killed. Five Americans wounded. Chaffee's losses, six killed, 30 wounded, thirty wounded, two days' fighting.

The Navy Department understands from the reference to the palace that the American troops after penetrating the Imperial city were, when the dispatch was sent, attacking the forbidden city. This is the inner enclosure of the Imperial city.

### SHANGHAI IN DANGER.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The executive committee of the American Asiatic Committee has received the following cablegram from the American Association of China at Shanghai, and have forwarded it to the Secretary of State:

"Situation Yang Tse valley increasingly critical; military estimate 15,000 troops needed to effectively protect Shanghai; urge Government immediately to send quota."

### ENGLISH PESSIMISM.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"There is again a revival of something like pessimism in official and political circles here or in the scatty rummings of them left in London by the ravages of the holiday season. After the exhilaration caused by the first news of the entry of the allies into Peking there has come a rebound. The cessation of direct communication with the allied commanders at the front is not at all liked, nor does Admiral Bruce's telegram, stating that the forbidden city was entered on the 18th, do much to console the doubters. In the first place, it is pointed out that the admiral does not profess to have heard his news officially from Gen. Conger, but only gives it on the authority of reports current at Taku and we know by this time what reports in Chinese towns are worth; secondly, even if the authentic news is four days old—and much may have happened since then—the silence of the Generals lends color to a Shanghai statement that the wires to Tien-Tsin are cut and may also help to explain the hurried march of the German and Italian reinforcements to Peking."

Assuming that even the sacred city and its palaces are captured, the difficulties of the allies are, of course, more than sufficient to repel any attack which might be made on them, whether by Boxers or by Imperial troops, but when it is remembered that they have to police the great straggling city of Peking, with its million inhabitants and to keep open the line of communication to the coast, their strength is by no means excessive, even if it is sufficient for the work in hand. Besides, the allied Generals, like Lord Roberts in South Africa, may have advanced too fast to effectively occupy the country behind them. The speed of their march was rendered necessary by the position of the Legations, for if the relief column had taken three or four days longer it might have come too late. Still, if the Chinese troops defeated at Taku and Yang Tse should form up again between the capital and Tien-Tsin, the allies will either have to march back to disperse them or to wait till that task is performed by reinforcements from the coast, and meanwhile may find themselves virtually besieged in Peking.

The pessimists, too, are additionally depressed by Minister Conger's testimony as to the conduct of the Chinese Government, and his opinion that the whole movement was got up by the Imperial authorities, and that the Boxers were a mere pretense. On the other hand, it is admitted that if the Empress and the Manchu Princes, and particularly Yuan Shih, have been captured the outlook is much more hopeful, since it will be possible to find responsible Chinese authorities on whom new arrangements can be imposed. The action of the Southern Viceroy, too, shows that the campaign in the north has had an excellent effect in checking the further spread of anti-foreign agitation. The Chinese Minister here has handed the Foreign Office for transmission to the Lord Salisbury. Li Hung Chang's note suggesting that a plenipotentiary should be appointed to negotiate with him. His communication is couched in a tone of cool assumption, which excites a certain amount of indignation. The Times, and other papers had articles angrily denouncing Li, and suggesting that no notice should be taken of him. The aged Vice-roy is profoundly distrustful of what may be called the Anglo-Chinese colony here, which is not without influence on the Foreign Office. It is urged that there is no proof that Li is not playing for his own hand, rather than genuinely endeavoring to extricate China from her difficulties. His influence has for some time past been overshadowed by the violent reactionary Manchu party, and now may be trying to get even with his enemies, or, again, if he is volunteering his services, the Powers may find that his power is patched up and the allied con-

CABALUTIES IN ACTION AUG. 15. The following officers and men were killed:

### FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Battery F—Captain Henry J. Reilly, morning of 17th.

### SIXTH INFANTRY.

Company A—John J. Walsh.

Company B—James Hall, Daniel W. Simpkins.

### FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company K—Russell T. Elliott.

Company M—James C. Weber.

### WOUNDED.

### NINTH INFANTRY.

Company F—Martin A. Silk, wounded in head, serious.

Company M—Geo. B. Bailey, first sergeant, wounded in arm, slight.

Company K—George H. Siemens, wounded in leg below knee, serious.

Company M—Wm. F. Norton, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

### FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company E—Geo. Fox, sergeant, wounded in hand, slight; Harvey Baker, musician, wounded in thigh, moderate; Calvin P. Titus, musician, wounded in neck, slight; Geo. C. Kuffman, wounded in buttock.

Company G—Henry J. Kyzia, wounded in chest, serious.

Company H—Chas. H. Morgan, corporal, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Ora F. Tyler, Geo. King, —; John J. Lynch, wounded in thigh, slight.

Company I—Harry L. Dubin, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

Company L—Tosher Lanker, wounded in chest, serious; Thos. King, wounded in arm, serious.

Company M—Wm. B. Hoffmann, cook, wounded in thigh, moderate; Henry G. Davies, wounded in leg below knee, serious.

### FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Battery F—Lee Doyle, wounded in hand, slight.

August 16, died of wounds received in action, Edward B. Mitchell, Company L, Fourteenth Infantry.

ROALE, August 22.—Dispatches received here from Taku under date of August 21 say that according to advices from a Japanese source, dated August 17, the battle of Peking was then finished, the Japanese had entered the Imperial palace.

The foreign Ministers with detachments of the allied troops were then occupying the Imperial city, the Chinese Princes and Ministers who assumed personal control thereof himself—that the downfall of the statesman is regarded here as imminent.

### CHAFFEE IN COMMAND.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A special to the World from Washington says:

The War Department sent General Chaffee a cablegram of four words late this afternoon which practically takes things out of Minister Conger's hands and puts General Chaffee in the position of the most responsibility. The message said:

"Report operations, situation, requirements."

There is no intention of deprecating Minister Conger; the Government has the highest sense of gratitude for him; but it is not deemed expedient to act on his dispatches because, after his terrible experience, he is naturally embittered and possibly unconsciously biased, and because he needs and deserves a rest.

It is proposed to have Mr. Conger come home at the first opportunity and enjoy a long period of rest and recuperation.

### RUMORS FROM PEKING.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"Some more particulars are published of the attack on Peking by the allies. The Shanghai correspondent of the Mail says that the walls were blown up with dynamite."

Fears are entertained lest the communications of the allies in Peking with Tien-Tsin should have been cut, as Chinese forces are reported in the neighborhood of Peitang.

Statements are made in Paris to the effect that French troops, to their way to the Far East will not go to Taku, but will be disembarked at Tonking.

The reply of the United States Government to the offer of Li Hung Chang to negotiate undoubtedly, says the Times, represents the position which all the Powers concerned have agreed to take up.

### THE LATEST BULLETINS.

LONDON, August 22.—Rear Admiral Bruce has cabled to the British Admiralty from Taku under date of Monday, August 20, that the allies were fighting the Chinese outside of Tien-Tsin on Sunday, August 19.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The War Department has received the following telegram:

TIEN-TSIN, August 19.—Adjutant General: With reference to your telegram of 10th, horses, materials and troops promptly lighted at Taku and forwarded to front. Sixth Cavalry mounted. Grant (transport) due in Manila now. Hospitals excellent; ample for present army; well supplied and in fine condition. Every thing satisfactory. Go to Peking tomorrow. Sick and wounded doing well.

BARRY.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following casualty report was today received at the War Department from General Chaffee:

CHEFOO.—Adjutant General, Washington: Peking 15th. Casualties in action August 14th.

### FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company E—Wm. Parle, wounded in head, slight.

Company G—John G. Hauser, sergeant, wounded in buttock, moderate; Thomas M. Higgins, wounded in foot, slight; August P. Troutman, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Rufus Lawyer, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

Company E—Henry Hopkins, first sergeant, wounded in leg above knee, slight.

Company K—Frank L. Whitehead, first sergeant, wounded in leg below knee, slight; Jesse A. Foulkes, wounded in leg above knee, slight.

Company G—Frank W. Green, wounded in hand, moderate.

### FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Battery F—Wm. F. Nanney, wounded in chest, serious.

### MARINES.

Captain Smedley D. Butler, wounded in chest, slight.

Company A—George P. Farral, wounded in head, moderate.

Company C—Frank W. Green, wounded in the hand, moderate.

### RESCUED MISSIONARIES REPORT TO THE BOARD

BOSTON, August 22.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received today a cablegram from Chefoo as follows:

"Psalm One Twenty-four seven. Peking and Tung Chow, missionaries, also Chapins Smith, Wickoffs saved."

The passage of Scripture alluded to is:

"Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken and we are escaped."

The Peking missionaries are: The Rev. W. S. Ament, the Rev. C. E. Ewing, Mrs. wife and two children, Miss Ada Haven, Miss Nellie Russell, Mrs. J. L. Mater. The Tung Chow missionaries who had taken refuge at Peking are: Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Jane G. Evans, Miss Abby G. Chapin, the Rev. Channing Goodrich, D. D., wife and three children, James H. Ingram, M. D., wife and two children, Miss Lucia Miller, Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, wife and two children, Rev. Howard G. Galt and wife. The Peking Channing missionaries who were at the annual meeting and took refuge at Peking are: The Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D. D., and wife, the Misses E. Gertrude and H. Grace Wyckoff. The Ching Ching missionaries under the same conditions are: The Rev. F. M. Chapin, wife and two children.

Bloody work has been going on in Peking, according to a dispatch received today by the Navy Department from Admiral Remey, dated Taku, the 15th, and Peking the 16th. The message shows that the American forces were then fighting along with the allies and that progress has been made which could only have been accomplished after military setbacks and severe altercations.

Officials of the War Department, who are familiar with the conditions of the defense of Peking, say that the fact that all but the Imperial city had been cleared of Chinese troops is evidence enough of the severe fighting which must have occurred. In order for the Americans to march in and get to the gates of the city, they must have stormed a wall about thirty feet high, which no doubt was stubbornly defended.

It is a source of satisfaction to the military officials here that the allied commanders succeeded in clearing the region outside of the Imperial city of Chinese troops, as thereby the danger of attacks on the flank and in the rear, while the invaders were storming the Imperial city would be obviated.

Admiral Remey's dispatch, in stating that all but the Imperial city had been cleared of the Chinese soldiers, left the impression that a force of defenders was still entrenched in that section of Peking and would have to be routed out.

Gen. Chaffee's brief report stated that he entered the Legation grounds at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 14th and that eighty men were wounded in the day's fighting. Admiral Remey's dispatch shows that within the next two days Gen. Chaffee lost six men killed, including Captain Tally, of the Fifth Artillery, and thirty men wounded.

To all appearances, therefore, the fighting in Peking was more severe after the entry into the city than during the movements which brought the Americans to the Legation gates. This may be explained by the evident fact that the resolute parties were engaged in clearing the outer city of the Chinese soldiers. Such a task could not have been a slight one, owing to the presence of large bodies of Chinese troops in the city and the means at hand of fortifying themselves in the narrow streets of the main city and behind the wall of the Imperial city.

Admiral Remey's dispatch also shows that there is further fighting outside of Peking and that the Boxers have not been dispersed, but are still inclined to hang on the outskirts of the invaders and harass them as far as possible.

It would seem to portend more fighting for the allies, if they should attempt to return to Peking, and for the reinforcements which will be sent to Tien-Tsin and Peking. Evidently according to the military authorities, the country about Tien-Tsin and between that city and Peking still harbors hostile forces which will have to be overcome by the allies before the road can be opened from Peking to the sea.

YUNG LU HATES FOREIGNERS.

HONGKONG, August 21.—A prominent reformer has obtained from the "Yamen" runners a letter from Gen. Yung Lu, commander in chief of the northern army, to Gen. Tung Fu Sian, commanding the Kuan Su troops, saying: "It is not convenient to accomplish my secret orders" and prodding: "The foreign devils, counting their superior strength in warships and guns, have dared to exert all their power to rob and insult us, but their populations are small and entirely dependent on the Chinese productions. China now possesses cannons and rifles and plenty of well-trained troops."

"I don't fear the foreigners. In the case of San Mu I refused Italy, with the result that nothing was taken. It is evident the foreign devils are cowards. I and Prince Tung recently obtained the help of millions of Boxers possessing magnificent boldness. I swear to murder all the foreigners with the assistance of the Boxers, who are supplied with arms."

Gen. Tung Fu Sian, in his reply, which was also obtained, says he is of the same opinion, and places the Kan Su troops at Gen. Yung Lu's disposal.

HOW PEKING WAS TAKEN.

PEKING, August 14 (via Chefoo, August 15).—The American and Russian flags were planted on the east wall of Peking at 11 o'clock this morning. The Indian troops entered the British Legation at 1 and the Americans at 2. There was a joyful reception from the walls. The emancipated serfs could have lasted but little longer. They had only three days' rations. The Chinese had been attacking furiously for two days. Four thousand shells fell in the Legation during the siege. Sixty-five men were killed and 160 wounded.

The Japanese began the battle by daylight and they are still fighting about the north wall, where a part of the Chinese are defending the Imperial city. The Japanese casualties have not yet been ascertained. The Russians had five killed and twelve wounded. The Americans and British had a few wounded.

The plan was to make a general attack tomorrow, and the troops were arriving at camp, five miles east, all night. They were completely exhausted and slept in the corn fields in the rain. The Generals, however, alarmed at the sounds of a heavy attack on the Legations, pushed forward independently, the British, Americans and French on the left of the river and the Russians and Japanese on the right.

Beginning at 2 o'clock this morning the Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily there. The Americans and British met with but little resistance until they entered the city, where there was street fighting. Reilly's battery attempted to breach the inner wall. The troops finally entered the fortification through the canal.

Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry, planted its flag on the outer wall, Muscian Titus scaling the wall with a rope by means of which the others climbed to the top.

The Chinese had continually violated the armistice. The food supply sent to the Legations by the Empress Dowager was sufficient for one day.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The War Department has prepared the following sketch of Muscian Titus, who, according to an Associated Press dispatch published this morning, scaled the walls of Peking with a rope, by means of which the others climbed to the top:

Calvin P. Titus, enlisted April 4, 1898, at Wichita, Kas., aged 19 1/2 years. This was his second enlistment; his last service being in Company K, First Vermont Infantry, from which he was discharged November 2, 1898. He was assigned to Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry. He was born at Vinton, Iowa. A telegram from Peking dated the 17th instant shows that he was wounded in the neck slightly.

The Daily Express prints a long letter said to have been written by Vice Admiral Seymour, in which he stoutly defends his action in advancing to the relief of the Legations when he did, saying: "Two or three times our propects were very dark, and disaster seemed probable. Yet I never regretted that I had started, as I could not have regretted myself if I had not done so." Referring to the difficulties of controlling mixed troops and to their characteristics, he says: "The Germans we admired most, but for dash and go alone surpassed or perhaps equalled the Americans. The French had a particular rapprochement with other nationalities. The Germans and Russians were inclined to hold together, but the Americans were with us always."

# Consumption

It Can be Cured.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER C. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1900.

## REGARDING CHINA.

The situation at Peking as given in the Advertiser's Associated Press special bringing twelve hours' later news than that which reached Honolulu in the Coast files, is as follows: After the rescue of the Legations a successful attack was made upon the Imperial City, the walled enclosure occupied by the Manchu retainers of the court and enclosing a second fortified space wherein is located the palaces of the Emperor, the Empress Dowager and the Princes of the Blood. This sanctum sanctorum of the Imperial Clan was occupied by picked Chinese troops whom the allies, when the dispatches closed, were about to attack. It is probable by this time that the Forbidden City has been taken.

There are apprehensions in London that the Chinese will gather in the rear of Peking and cut off the allied forces but as more foreign troops are all the while disembarking at Taku to form Von Waldersee's ultimate force of 200,000 men it is not likely that the captors of Peking have reason to fear a attack.

Trouble of a serious kind, however, is apparently brewing in the Yang-tze valley and Shanghai calls in a voice bordering on hysteria for 15,000 men. The Southern Viceroys, as will be remembered, predicted dire things in case the foreigners violated the sanctities of Peking; and since the capture of that city signs of hostility have been observed in Shanghai and in the adjacent provinces. One rumor has it that the Southern leaders want to start a revolution, not against foreigners but against the Northern Manchus. This would be a reasonable thing to do as the South is occupied by the pure Chinese whom the Manchus conquered three centuries ago and no love is lost between them; but it is argued in Shanghai that if any kind of a revolution starts the natural hatred of the Chinese for the white interlopers, set on fire by the excitement of war, would vent itself upon the foreign establishments. Besides the murder of missionaries of the South bodes no good to any kind of a "foreign devil."

The fate of the Emperor and Empress Dowager is subject to rumor only. A story is printed that these sovereigns are surrounded by Japanese cavalry, but as Japan has no cavalry to speak of and took but few mounted men to China, the report may be set down as an invention. The chances are that the Emperor and the Dowager are not being pursued at all. The army now in Peking, until re-enforced, can hardly spare enough men for so desperate a chase as that of the imperial family and its immense body guard.

## QUALIFIED VOTERS.

Editor Advertiser: Are those who were voters under the Republic of Hawaii entitled to vote at the primaries about to be held and at the elections next November, or are American citizens only eligible to vote? If the latter is the case, by what right are Hawaiian voters disfranchised without their consent?

ENQUIRER.

Only American citizens are entitled to vote at either the primaries or the regular election.

The primary elections to be held next Saturday are to be participated in only by American citizens who support the principles of the Republican party.

American citizens in Hawaii who are entitled to vote are (1) men, 21 years of age, born in the United States, or naturalized under United States law, who have lived in Hawaii one year. (2) Men, 21 years of age, born in Hawaii or regularly naturalized, either under the Kingdom or the Provisional Government. (No citizens were naturalized by the Republic.)

A further requisite is that voters shall be able to read and write either the English or Hawaiian language.

Men who were allowed to vote under the Constitution of 1857, or who received "special rights" privileges under the Republic, did not thereby become naturalized Hawaiians, because they did not forswear allegiance to their own countries.

Congress had the power to prescribe who should be voters, and saw fit not to continue these privileges, but by the Territorial Act limited the franchise to actual citizens.

This law will exclude the great majority of the English, Germans and Portuguese who have heretofore voted at Hawaiian elections; but any of them who have lived here for five years prior to June 14 last, can become naturalized before Judge Estee in about three and a half minutes for three and a half dollars.

## THE ANTI-HAOLE MOVEMENT.

When the Advertiser discovered that the Independent party intended to run an "anti-haole" campaign, the organ from which that party takes its name remarked complacently: "There is more truth than poetry in the Advertiser's latest find." But now because Mr. Kaulia, Bob Wilcox's companion on the stump says the same thing, the Independent arraigns him in the following terms:

If Mr. Kaulia is correctly reported by the Hilo papers as saying that his "party" will vote for Hawaiians only at the coming election and that "no haole need apply," he has simply added another nail to his political coffin and proven once more what a double-distilled he is. Mr. Kaulia, in the first place, has no party. His independence consists in bleeding the Democratic as well as the Republican party for coin to be used "politically" (for booze). Wilcox and Kalaokalani are not to be blamed for the insane utterances of Kaulia, and we will endorse them most heartily when they advise the Aloha Aina people to throw Mr. Kaulia out of the Hawaiian political window and relegate him to the political cesspool where he belongs. He has done harm enough to the Hawaiians, and the time has come for the men and women who love these Islands to call a halt and choke him off for good and forever.

## HARMONY IN THE PARTY.

Unity of action, and harmony among all of its members, is essential if the Republican party is to be successful at the coming elections in Hawaii. That harmony does not now exist in a patent fact. Such being the case, it behoves all who desire the advancement of Republican principles to have a heart to heart conference and understanding of what the internal party differences consist, and how they may be healthily and satisfactorily adjusted.

It is necessary to enumerate the causes which have led up to the present status. They are well known. The fact is, however, that among the conservative, thinking Republicans of Honolulu—men who want neither office nor patronage—men who do their own thinking and who will not be stampeded by a party slogan—there is serious distrust of the intentions and bona fides of a number of the gentlemen now managing the local party-machinery. They fear that an attempt is being made to fasten upon this community a political "machine" which will "work" the public service and patronage for selfish personal ends. This fear may be right, it may be wrong. We are stating the fact that it exists, and that extensively. Remove it before election and the party will poll its full strength. Fail to remove it and defeat will be probable if not certain.

How can it be removed?

One chief cause of distrust is the strong fight made at the Territorial convention in favor of the so-called "open primaries." That is to say, instead of requiring all Republican voters in a precinct to register before the date of election, giving an opportunity to ascertain whether they are bona fide voters, resident in the district, the registry is held open until the very last minute, so that a man can be run in, registered and voted without any opportunity to check up or verify his status.

This opens the door to colonizing voters from other districts, and to the registering and voting of men who are either not Republicans or who are not voters at all, thereby swamping out the real Republican vote of the district.

Whether any one in Honolulu intends to make use of such methods or not remains to be seen. It is certain that the "open primary" is one of the "machine" methods in the States, and also, that against the protest of a majority of the last Republican Territorial Convention it was adopted here, a vote against it being reconsidered and reversed in the interest of "harmony" owing to the violent opposition of the minority.

If the primary proceedings next Friday and Saturday nights are fairly conducted, and there is no attempt to colonize or to drown out the genuine Republican vote of the several precincts, this fear will be allayed, and, if good nominations are made for members of the Legislature, harmony will prevail and the party will make a strong showing.

On the other hand if the low type of ward political methods common to some cities of the Union is followed, the primaries may be carried, but it will so intensify the distrust above referred to that many of the strongest local Republicans will, in the interest of the party and honest government, openly oppose the party nominees.

Harmony and success can be achieved by following fair open methods and it can be secured in no other way.

All this in spite of the fact that the proprietor of the Independent has been advocating Kaulia's present policy for years. Why this sudden change? It is because Joseph O. Carter and one or two other haoles who are understood to have backed the paper want independent nominations, or has our esteemed contemporary made up its mind that there are not enough competent natives to fill the offices?

## HAWAII AND THE UNION.

The anti-imperialists, in the platform adopted at Indianapolis, demand the independence of Hawaii and to that extent come into line with the Wilcox party here that wants to restore the Queen. Anti-imperialism and the re-creation of a monarchy are not convertible terms; but doubtless the antis, if they could keep America within its Mainland limits, would not mind a trifle of inconsistency.

The independence of Hawaii, however, would have to be preceded by an amendment to the organic law of the United States embodying the principle of disunion—and anyone who thinks such an amendment will ever be adopted is fatuous indeed. Disunion is a dead issue—it was bombarded to death on twenty-eight hundred battlefields. Nothing but treason, in superior force, could breathe into it the breath of life.

As reconstructed after the Civil War the United States is an "indissoluble union of indestructible States," and Hawaii, as an "inchoate State," temporarily vested with the Territorial form, is an everlasting part of it. Nothing save force of arms can ever disturb the existing relation of the States and Territories to the Federal Union.

Of course these are truisms and it is astonishing that they have to be taught any class of American citizens as well-informed as are the anti-imperialists. Those agitators ought to know that the peaceful separation of Hawaii from the Union is as impossible as the peaceful separation of Arizona or New Mexico from the Union. These Islands are in to stay. To take them out, were that possible, would break the chain which binds the American Union into a nation and a great power.

One's party is only worth supporting when it seeks to confer good government.

The British have General De Wet in a corner every few days but he always dodges around the corner just before they can make him "It."

As Bryan says, the American flag was hauled down in Mexico but he forgets to add that this concession was not made while the Mexican flag was flying. The cactus standard had to come down first.

Republicans who do not care to be ruled, in a party sense, by the tax-eaters, should remember that the delegates elected tomorrow will name the men who are to select the new Republican Territorial Committee.

It has been boastfully said that every delegate chosen at the primaries by the machine will be pledged to the City and County government scheme. Taxpayers who are not eager to burden themselves with the support of a throng of hungry job-chasers should remember this at the polls.

If the machine men override the Republican majority in the next primaries as they did in the last ones by running in the Wilcox anti-Republican following, they may as well be given the chance to pay every dollar of the campaign expenses out of their own pockets. Conservative Republicans whose rights have been thrown down can hardly be expected to foot the bills.

A fresh outbreak of plague in the Colonies, the recurrence of the disease in Oahu and its appearance at Hamburg, are reminders that no seaport is immune from the visitations of the Black Death. Since May Honolulu has been disposed to forget the plague and its lessons, nothing more being heard of some of the serious precautions then determined upon. Are we to go on living in a Fool's Paradise or are we to profit by the experience of other places, many of them not nearly so much exposed to the calls of the pestilence as is Honolulu?

## LABOR DAY PLEASURES.

## Good Prizes for Athletic Events.

## ALL PLANS ARE MATURING

## Contributions of Citizens to Fund

Reach Nearly Eighteen  
Hundred Dollars.

The Labor Day sports committee has decided to distribute \$300 in prizes for the following events:

Half mile bicycle race, open; one-fourth mile bicycle race, for boys under 14 years; sack race; fat man's race (over 200 pounds); 10 yards, open; 50 yards, apprentices, all trades; 50 yards, boys under 12; 50 yards, boys under 18; 50 yards, girls under 12; 50 yards, girls under 18; standing broad jump; running broad jump; running high jump; putting 16-pound shot; old man's race (over 60 years). Three prizes will be given for each event.

The parade will start next Monday at 9 a. m. and will probably last until 11 a. m. The procession will disband at the Government building, where three orations will be delivered. The sports at Kapiolani Park will commence at 1 p. m. and the day's celebration will conclude with a grand ball at the Drill-shed at 9 p. m.

W. C. Roe, who declined the honor of acting as grand marshal of the parade, will continue to act as chairman of the Labor Day general arrangements committee.

Contributions toward the celebration fund are still being received and should be given or forwarded to one of the members of the collection committee.

Floats will assemble at 8 o'clock next Monday morning at the Drillshed. Business firms or others who contemplate sending a float are requested to notify one of the committee of arrangements, who will hereafter be on hand at Plumbers' Hall to give information or transact business relating to Monday's celebration.

A request has been made of the Labor Day people to furnish \$25 for a prize to be given to the winner of next Saturday's yacht race to Lahaina; the request was not entertained.

George Ward will act as grand marshal of the parade. Messrs. George Campbell, H. L. Wolfe, C. Howland and George R. Stowe will officiate as aides.

The parade committee has expended up to date about \$300. Charles R. Heveron has obtained the park refreshments contract and Frank Godfrey will print the official program.

The literary exercises will be under the superintendence of Messrs. H. L. Wolfe, J. D. Diller and Mr. Slattery. Fred Howland will be floor manager of the hall, assisted by L. Jamison.

Following will be given a list of contributors to the celebration fund, together with their respective donations:

Union Grill, \$25; Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., \$25; Washington Mercantile Co., \$10; E. Peck & Co., \$5; Fred Harrison, \$25; Bailey's Honolulu Cigery, \$5; Alfred Magroon, \$25; E. H. F. Winters, \$25; M. Brasch & Co., \$5; Honolulu Bicycle Co., \$2; H. S. Wideman, \$10; J. H. West, \$5; New England Bakery, \$2; G. Dietz, \$1; Alexander & Baldwin, \$10; C. Peacock, \$5; C. Brewster & Co., \$5; L. E. Kern & Co., \$10; Hawaiian Gazette Co., \$10; Victor Hoffman, \$20; W. F. Singer, \$10; T. B. Murray, \$25; Honolulu Stockyards Co., \$10; Bulletin Publishing Co., \$25; The Hub, \$10; Honolulu Steam Laundry, \$5; John F. Boller, \$10; Henry May & Co., \$10; E. O. Hall & Son, \$25; Gear, Lansing & Co., \$10; Salter & Wiley, \$10; Robert Grieve Publishing Co., \$5; Whitney, Marsh & Co., \$5; A. Harrison Mill Co., \$10; Pacific Hardware Co., \$5; B. E. Ehlers & Co., \$5; S. L. Horner, \$1; Albert Bier, \$2; Hobron Drug Co., \$10; Club Staples, \$10; P. F. Ryan and C. R. 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# AT WALLS OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY

Americans Before the Gates of the Palace.

## SHANGHAI IN DANGER AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN WANTED THERE

A Pessimistic Feeling in London—Chaffee Supersedes Conger—Kaiser Takes the German Reins—Details of Peking's Capture by the Allies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

CHEFOO, Aug. 21, TAKU, Aug. 22.—Dicksen's command is landing today; Peking 15th. All except Imperial city cleared of Chinese troops; American troops first to enter Imperial city, have penetrated to the gates of the palace. Captain R. R. R. Fifth Artillery, killed on 12th. Morning 19th, Sixth Cavalry and about 400 English and Japanese dispersed about 1,000 Boxers eight miles outside of Tien-Tsin. About 100 Chinese killed, five Americans wounded. Chaffee's losses, six killed, thirty wounded, two days' fighting.

The Navy Department understands from the reference to the palace that the American troops after penetrating the Imperial city were, when the dispatch was sent, attacking the forbidden city. This is the inner enclosure of the Imperial city.

### SHANGHAI IN DANGER.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The executive committee of the American Asiatic Committee has received the following cablegram from the American Association of China at Shanghai, and have forwarded it to the Secretary of State:

"Situation Yang Tse valley increasingly critical; military estimate 15,000 troops needed to effectively protect Shanghai; urge Government immediately to send quota."

### ENGLISH PESSIMISM.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"There is again a revival of something like pessimism in official and political circles here or in the court, remnants of them left in London by the ravages of the holiday season. After the exhilaration caused by the first news of the entry of the allies into Peking there has come a rebound. The cessation of direct communication with the allied commanders at the front is not at all liked, nor does Admiral Ensign's telegram stating that the forbidden city was entered on the 17th do much to console the doubters. In the first place, it is pointed out that the admiral does not profess to have heard his news officially from Gen. Conger, but only gives it on the authority of reports current at Taku and we know by this time what reports in Chinese towns are worth; secondly, even if the authentic news is four days old—and much may have happened since then—the silence of the Generals lends color to a Shanghai statement that the wires to Tien-Tsin are cut and may also help to explain the hurried march of the German and Italian reinforcements to Peking.

Assuming that even the sacred city and the palace are captured, the difficulties of the allies are by no means at an end. Their force is, of course, more than sufficient to repel any attack which might be made on them, whether by Boxers or by Imperial troops, but when it is remembered that they have to police the great straggling city of Peking, with its million inhabitants and to keep open the line of communication to the coast, their strength is by no means excessive, even if it is sufficient for the work in hand.

Besides, the allied Generals, like Lord Roberts in South Africa, may have advanced too fast to effectively occupy the country behind them. The speed of their march was rendered necessary by the position of the Legations, for if the relief column had taken three or four days longer it might have come too late. Still, if the Chinese troops defeated at Peitang and Yang Tsun should form up again between the capital and Tien-Tsin, the allies will either have to march back to disperse them or to wait till that task is performed by reinforcements from the coast, and meanwhile may find themselves virtually besieged in Peking.

The pessimists, too, are additionally depressed by Minister Conger's testimony as to the conduct of the Chinese Government, and his opinion that the whole movement was got up by the Imperial authorities, and that the Boxers were a mere pretense. On the other hand, it is admitted that if the Empress and the Manchu Princes, and particularly Tuan, have been captured the outlook is much more hopeful, since it will be possible to find responsible Chinese authorities on whom new arrangements can be imposed. The action of the Southern Viceroy, too, shows that the campaign in the north has had an excellent effect in checking the further spread of anti-foreign agitation. The Chinese Minister here has handed to the Foreign Office for transmission to Lord Salisbury, Li Hung Chang's note suggesting that a Plenipotentiary should be appointed to negotiate with him. His communication is couched in a tone of cool assumption, which excites a certain amount of indignation. The Times and other papers had articles angrily denouncing Li and suggesting that no notice should be taken of him. The aged Vice-Admiral is profoundly distrusted by what may be called the Anglo-Chinese colony here, which is not without influence on the Foreign Office. It is urged that there is no proof that Li is not playing for his own hand, rather than genuinely endeavoring to extricate China from her difficulties. His influence has for some time past been overshadowed by the violent pro-actory Manchu party, and he may now be trying to get even with his enemies or, again, if he is volunteering his services, the Powers may find that his services are patchy and the allied con-

tingents withdrawn, Li will be repudiated, as has happened before, on the ground that he has exceeded his authority. It is also said that Li dislikes England more than any other European nation and has more than preference for Russia. It is, therefore, thought that, if possible, negotiations should take place in Peking, and Li's intervention be dispensed with. But this, of course, again depends on the possibility of finding anybody in Peking to negotiate with.

THE KAISER TAKES THE REINS.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Berlin says:

"Count von Buelow's position as Minister of Foreign Affairs has been so seriously shaken by his differences with the Kaiser on the subject of the latter's China speeches—differences which have led the Emperor to take the direction of the Chinese matters out of the Count's hands and to assume personal control thereof himself—that the downfall of the statesman is regarded here as imminent.

CHAFFEE IN COMMAND

NEW YORK, August 22.—A special to the World from Washington says:

The War Department sent General Chaffee a cablegram of four words late this afternoon which practically takes things out of Minister Conger's hands and puts General Chaffee in the position of the utmost responsibility. The message said: "Report operations, situation, requirements."

There is no intention of deprecating Minister Conger, the Government has the liveliest sense of gratitude for him; but it is not deemed expedient to act on his dispatches because, after his terrible experience, he is naturally embittered and exceedingly unconsciously biased, and because he needs and deserves a rest.

It is proposed to have Mr. Conger come home at the first opportunity and enjoy a long period of rest and recuperation.

RUMORS FROM PEKING

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

"Some more particulars are published of the attack on Peking by the allies. The Shanghai correspondent of the Mail says that the walls were blown up with dynamite.

Fires are entertained least the communications of the allies in Peking with Tien-Tsin should have been cut, as Chinese forces are reported in the neighborhood of Peitang.

Statements are made in Paris to the effect that French troops on their way to the Far East will not go to Taku, but will be disembarked in Tonkin.

The reply of the United States Government to the offer of Li Hung Chang to negotiate undoubtedly, says the Tribune, represents the position which all the Powers concerned have agreed to take up.

THE LATEST BULLETINS

LONDON, August 22.—Rear Admiral Bruce has cabled to the British Admiralty from Taku under date of Monday, August 20, that the allies were fighting the Chinese outside of Tien-Tsin on Sunday, August 19.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The War Department has received the following telegram:

TIEN-TSIN, August 19.—Adjutant General: With reference to your telegram of 16th, horses, materials and troops promptly lightened at Taku and forwarded to front. Sixth Cavalry mounted. Grant (transport) due in Manila now. Hospital excellent, ample for present army, well supplied and in fine condition. Everything satisfactory. Go to Peking tomorrow. Sick and wounded doing well.

BARRY

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following casualty report was today received at the War Department from General Chaffee:

CHEFOO—Adjutant General, Washington: Peking 15th. Casualties in action August 14.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

Company E—Wm. Parke, wounded in hand, slight.

Company G—John G. Hauser, sergeant, wounded in buttock, moderate; Thomas M. Higgins, wounded in foot, slight; August F. Troutman, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Rufus Lawyer, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

Company E—Henry Hopkins, first sergeant, wounded in leg above knee, slight; Company F—Frank L. Whitehead, first sergeant, wounded in leg below knee, slight; Jesse A. Foulkes, wounded in leg above knee, slight.

FIFTH ARTILLERY

Battery F—Wm. F. Nanney, wounded in chest, serious.

Captain Smedley D. Butler, wounded in chest, slight.

Company A—George P. Farral, wounded in head, moderate.

Company C—Frank W. Green, wounded on the hand, moderate.

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RESCUED MISSIONARIES

REPORT TO THE BOARD

BOSTON, August 22.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received today a cablegram from Chefoo as follows:

"Psalm One Twenty-four verse, Peking and Tung Chow missionaries, also Chapins Smith, Wickoff, saved."

The passage of Scripture alluded to is:

"Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers, the snare is broken and we are escaped."

The Peking missionaries are: The Rev. W. S. Ament, the Rev. C. E. Ewing, wife and two children, Miss Ada Haven, Miss Nellie Russell, Mrs. J. L. Mater, Mrs. Jane G. Evans, Miss Annie G. Chupé, the Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D. D., wife and three children; James H. Ingram, M. D., wife and two children; Miss Luella Miner, Rev. E. G. Tewkesbury, wife and two children; Rev. Howard E. Galt and wife, the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D. D., and wife, the Misses E. Gertrude and H. Grace Wickoff, Lin-Ching missionaries under the same conditions are. The Rev. F. M. Chapin, wife and two children.

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# HIS LIFE IS SAVED

Amimoto Will Not Be Hanged.

## SECOND DEGREE VERDICT

Reports on Estates of Two Wealthy Men Filed—Other Court News.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

After just a half hour's consideration behind closed doors the jury which has been for two days listening to the testimony in the case against Amimoto, charged with killing a fellow laborer at Kahuku Plantation last March, found him guilty of murder in the second degree. Amimoto will be sentenced at 10 o'clock. The penal code of Hawaii prescribes in prisonment for twenty years or life as a punishment for the crime of which he was found guilty.

The case was hard fought throughout. Messrs. F. W. Hankey and A. L. C. Atkinson, who defended Amimoto made a hard struggle for their client's life and the prosecution, with Attorney General Dole and Deputy Attorney General Cathcart made a masterly presentation of the case for the Territory. That Amimoto had a hand in the murder was shown beyond question, the element of doubt being as to whether he had inflicted the wounds on the murdered man's breast that caused death or had stabbed him in the back, where wounds less dangerous and not necessarily fatal were found. It was this element of doubt that saved Amimoto's life.

The case for the prosecution occupied all the morning, most of the witnesses who were put on the stand being Japanese who were engaged in the poker game at the plantation the night the murder occurred. Shortly before noon the prosecution rested and the defense announced that it would introduce no testimony. There was a long discussion among the instructions to the jury and the arguments occupied the rest of the afternoon. The case went to the jury at a quarter after five o'clock and the jury returned at a quarter before six o'clock with a verdict of murder in the second degree.

### THE DUNREGGAN INQUIRY.

United States Commissioner W. J. Robinson was occupied nearly all day yesterday in hearing testimony in the libel case of the Spreckels Towing Company vs. the bark Dunreggan. The Spreckels Company libeled the Dunreggan for \$20,000 for salvage in towing her from the reef at Diamond Head, where she went ashore two weeks ago.

Lieut. Comdr. Chas. F. Pond of the United States tug Iroquois was the first on the stand. He told of going out to the Dunreggan on the Iroquois and helping her off the reef and he located her position with reference to the land on the chart. Captain A. L. Carter of the E. B. Sutton told of going out to the lightship in a carriage the morning she was reported ashore and noting her position.

Charles Peterson, better known as "Diamond Head Charlie," the man who gives the first word of the coming of ships from the Coast, described how the Dunreggan bore down on the shore until she struck the reef. J. J. Harvey, a stevedore, told of going aboard the Dunreggan the day of the accident and described her appearance and position.

The inquiry will continue today.

### ESTATE OF T. H. DAVIES

T. H. Walker and F. M. Swanzy have filed in the Circuit Court their first and final report as executors of the estate of Theo. H. Davies. They charge themselves with \$675,965.63 and ask to be allowed the sum of \$622,964.64, leaving a balance in favor of the estate amounting to \$145,990.39. The inventory of the estate shows real property in Kona, Oahu, to which no valuation is given, and the following personal property: 250 shares Kahuku plantation, 1,500 shares Hamakua Mill Company, 2,900 shares Waimea Mill Company, 6,000 shares Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, 27 shares Union Mill Company, 50 shares Oahu Sugar Company, half interest in Beaufort plantation, 500 shares in Theob. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., 60 debenture bonds in T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., loan to S. F. Woods \$50,000, secured by mortgage, held in the hands of T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

### JAMES CAMPBELL ESTATE.

The report of R. D. Mead as master in chancery certifies the appraisement of the estate of James Campbell, the deceased millionaire. It was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday.

Mr. Mead goes carefully over the accounts of the executors, Mrs. Abigail Campbell, J. O. Carter and Carl P. Smith, and finds their appraisement of the estate to be practically correct. In every respect a complete inventory of the property of the estate has already been published in the Advertiser. It includes personalty worth \$10,000,000.00, interest on debts, \$1,500,000.00, income since the death of James Campbell, \$9,390.50, a total of \$10,255.50. The real property is valued at \$10,000,000.00, less debts paid off since July 31st, \$1,250, a total of \$8,750,000.00. This gives a grand total of real and personal property equaling \$20,000,000.

### ASKS FOR ALIMONY.

Mrs. Adelinde Andrade has applied to the Circuit Court for \$100 per month alimony during the pendency of the divorce proceedings recently instituted against her by her husband, L. B. S. Andrade, the buckman.

Mrs. Andrade, in her affidavit in support of the motion, states that her husband owns a number of banks, from each of which he receives an income of \$1,000 per month, and that he is besides a partner in a very stable. She asserts that she entirely without means to support herself or her child and that since she was born from her home in October, 1896, she has been dependent for support upon her father and brother.

### LAND WILL NOT BE SOLD.

It was agreed yesterday between the parties to the suit of W. O. Smith et al. vs. W. H. Winchester that the decree recently issued by Judge Humphreys should be satisfied without the sale on Saturday.

## CONDENSED NEWS OF THE WORLD

Rain is swelling Arizona streams. Cuba secures 140 prizes at the fair.

Rear Admiral Kempff has returned to Columbia, B. C., has been destroyed by fire. Louis Mesmer, a Los Angeles pianist, is dead. Sostegni, the opera singer, died at Panama.

Mrs. Craven, the Fair claimant, is seriously ill.

Senator Mason of Illinois is visiting in California.

Former President Palacio of Venezuela is dead.

The Shah has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin.

Peru may fight Chile soon over territorial claims.

The Kansas corn crop is smaller than for many years.

The anti-imperialist convention declared for Bryan.

The debts of D. Appleton & Co. are to be paid in full.

The Viennese Star, Helen Odilon, is to tour in America.

The University of California has a course in Japanese.

Italian anarchists threaten the life of President McKinley.

Harry Payne Whitney is seriously ill at an Arizona resort.

Heavy rains have relieved most of the dry districts of India.

Crispi says that Italy will not be safe without a larger navy.

Garcia, the Porto Rico embezzler, has been caught at Havre.

McKinley's letter of acceptance will deal with imperialism.

A group of bankers may control the Southern Pacific system.

Minister Conger may return and take the stump for McKinley.

A large area was involved in the recent Alaskan earthquakes.

The story of an Italian plot to kill McKinley is not believed.

It is thought that General Botha knew of the Roberts' plot.

Krupp has begun practice with cannon shooting fourteen miles.

John D. Flower, brother of the late Roswell P. Flower, is dead.

Cordua, a Boer plotter, admits that he planned to abduct Roberts.

Renewed efforts are being made for the release of Mrs. Maybrick.

C. A. Towne will follow Roosevelt's stumping tour, answering him.

Marcus Daly is ill in Paris. Senator Clark is there buying pictures.

The farmers' trust is about to lower the price of butter in New York.

California gets the highest award for canned fruits at the Exposition.

Ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls is dead. He was buried at Atchison, Kansas.

Thousands of acres of Colorado forest land have been denuded by fire.

The steel companies have agreed to make lower bids on armor plate.

Footpads are again at work in the western district of San Francisco.

Captain Merrill Miller, U. S. N., has been commissioned Rear Admiral.

The battleship Alabama has left Cramp's yard for her official test.

Carnegie is trying to get control of the American output of pig metal.

Clark of Montana is spending money to defeat Chandler for re-election.

The Kelly ax factory at Alexandria, Indiana, was burned. Loss, \$80,000.

John W. Gates, the steel magnate, wants Cullom's seat in the Senate.

Middle de Marcy, the actress, has resigned from the Comedie Francaise.

The new King of Italy is making the impression of a practical statesman.

All Ferrough Bey has been appointed Turkish Minister to the United States.

Kitchener, after a forced march, has relieved Colonel Hoare at Elands river.

Robert Mantell, the actor, has married his leading lady, Miss Marie Booth.

Owing to the heat, Mrs. Rose Loudon, a wealthy New Yorker, committed suicide.

At last accounts General Mahan was having a brisk fight with General De Wet.

Cuban leaders are in Washington to talk over independence with the President.

Cordelia Botkin, accused of the poison candy murder, is to have a new trial.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the negro poet, was drugged and robbed in New York.

Countess Gould-Castellane has refused to pay any more of her husband's debts.

M. H. De Young of San Francisco has received the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

The German press protests against the effacement of the chancellor by the Kaiser.

The President will go to the G. A. R. Encampment, but will make no set speeches.

The North German Lloyd may build the largest shipyard in the world near Antwerp.

President McKinley attended services at Washington in memory of King Humbert.

The Sutro estate is shown to have been nearly insolvent when Adolph Sutro died.

There is winter famine in the Klondike, and the summer clean-up is likely to be small.

President Loubet says the Exposition will bring the Government and people together.

General Kundle, operating against the Boers, has taken two Krupp guns and 600 prisoners.

O. H. P. Belmont began a game of roulette at Saratoga with \$100 and came out with \$5,000.

Italy's young king will, himself, hold the reins and surround himself with young advisers.

Three vessels, the Merwin, the Effort and the Lizzie M., have been driven ashore at Nome.

Washington Populists have split and two sets of delegates have gone to the State convention.

The funeral of C. P. Huntington occurred in New York, and was of a simple character.

In an accident at the electric light works, San Diego, Engineer E. W. McCarly lost his life.

An anarchist who says he was picked out to kill the King of Saxony has been arrested at Lepcis.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company has launched a fine ferryboat for use on San Francisco bay.

Nikola Tesla has got a patent on a device to prevent the escape of electricity from wires.

The Berlin press accuses Von Waldegrave of taking too much, and dubs him "the negro of Europe."

E. S. Van Meter, a Fresno politician, has been stabbed and severely wounded by a Negro.

At the Falls, fifty-three persons were swept over the side of a bridge and two were killed.

Chon. W. S. Truax, a prominent Democrat of New York, says Bryan has no chance to win.

The London Plumbers' Union of America has made a record of cures, even in advanced life, which stamp it as a genuine remedy.

It goes to the root of the trouble, the incompetent stomach and liver, stimulates them to normal action, and thus ensures a radical recovery.

Despite their dismal past many women have a good life now, says Mrs. Palin. "I am now living with my husband."

The Von-Hamm Young Co. has been ordered to command the naval depot.

Wharton Barker, nominee for President of the Middle-of-the-Road Populist, is said to have forfeited his citi-

zenship by accepting a title from Russia, and a package of blank paper substituted. No clue.

A drunken waiter in Paris fought his way to Loubet's carriage and threw in a picture of his nose.

There were seven new cases of plague and five deaths at Manila for the two weeks ending July 7th.

The White House caught fire on the night of August 19th, but the blaze was put out by a policeman.

An important medical discovery concerning the causes of Bright's disease, has been made at Rome.

The Greater New York census shows a population of 2,030,000 in the boroughs of Bronx and Manhattan.

The Mosquito coast Indians of Nicaragua request the return of Chief Tzotzil, who is in exile.

There are few bettors on Bryan in New York, but a large amount of McKinley money is in sight.

Minister Conger and Congressman Polk are the leading candidates for Iowa's vacant Senatorship.

Santa Teresita, the young Mexican "saint," has been married at San Jose, Cal., to a mining engineer.

Mile, Emanore de Puybauraud, a Paris belle, unable to choose between two suitors, has taken the veil.

Lieutenant Jarvis of the revenue service says that there is not an unusual amount of sickness at Nome.

According to local reports De Wet has turned on the British, defeated them and captured 4,600 men.

Leaders of Juan Mance Ponce de Leon claim sixty-six and two-thirds acres of land in the heart of El Paso.

The eight year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wilson, of Phoenix, Ariz., died of a scorpion's sting.

The Prince of Wales urges Sir Thomas Lipton's election as a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

General De Wet, after his escape from the British net, went north, with 7,000 burghers, to join Delarey.

Colonel Victor Duboce, who came back from Manila in command of the First California regiment, is dead.

San Diego will issue \$600,000 to do to acquire a water system of the Spreckels, who will take the bonds at par.

Two of the leading Chinese firms of Chinatown, San Francisco, have failed because of the bubonic plague scare.

J. N. Burnham, a Nebraska journalist, assaulted with a butcher knife by his father, killed the latter with a pistol.

The Alaska steamer Roanoke has arrived at Port Townsend, bringing \$2,000,000 in gold, and furs worth \$1,000,000.

Two submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type are to be built at San Francisco.

Policemen barely saved a negro pickpocket from being lynched by a Chicago mob.

A mountain on the Stewart river was split in two by the Alaskan earthquake. Two streams were dammed by the debris.

Lord Wolseley says the British militia is unfit for service, and that the country is now stripped of trained men.

Geronimo R. Ascarate has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Lower California, with charge of the Free Zone.

# PLAQUE WAS FROM HERE

Honolulu Chinese Dies On Coptic.

## QUARANTINED AT KOBE

No Particulars As to Identity of Victim--News Comes by the Domic.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It was a Honolulu Chinese who died of the plague on the steamer Coptic before reaching Kobe, the news of which was signalled to the Domic when the latter vessel steamed out of that harbor for this port. So stated the surgeon of the Domic and he is corroborated by Marine Hospital Surgeon Carmichael of this city who received the Domic surgeon's official report. The Coptic came to anchor outside Kobe harbor on August 15, the day before the Domic was to sail. She left Honolulu August 2. Her captain signalled there had been a death aboard of a Chinese, and they suspected the disease was plague. An order for a plague expert was sent to Tokyo, and Dr. Kitasato, the famous Japanese expert on the disease, was sent to Kobe immediately to make an examination.

When the Domic passed near the Coptic on her way out, the latter spoke Captain Henry Smith of the outgoing steamer, stating that he had been placed in quarantine for ten days as there seemed to be evidences that the patient had succumbed to plague. The patient, they said, was a Chinese who had boarded the steamer at Honolulu as a passenger.

The report of the plague death was given out by some of the Domic's passenger's Monday evening when the Domic came into port, although it was not officially confirmed. Mr. Hall, one of the passengers for Honolulu, stated that he understood that the Chinese had sailed from this city. Other passengers had the same report to make. The gravity of such a statement was understood by several of the Board of Health members who were made acquainted with the news late in the evening, but they were loth to believe that a Chinese from Honolulu had been stricken with the disease. Dr. Wood had not heard of the news until told by an Advertiser reporter. He stated he did not believe it possible. He was gratified to learn, however, that Honolulu Chinese or not, the disease had broken out elsewhere than in Honolulu.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Carmichael stated to an Advertiser reporter that there seemed no doubt whatever that the case originated in the Hawaiian Islands. Just who the Chinese was, or where he came from in these Islands, is not known. Simply the bare fact that he was from Honolulu.

This brings to mind Dr. Wood's statements made before the Board of Health when the affairs of the plague were being ended and the city was about to resume its normal condition after several months under quarantine, that the citizens and officials alike must not cease to continue the fight against insanitary conditions as begun when the plague epidemic first broke out on the 12th of December. If Honolulu has again drifted into an unhealthful state despite the repeated warnings of the President of the Board of Health that a second epidemic would break out, it has been due to carelessness in this one great factor of cleanliness.

The report of this plague case should be sufficient to accentuate interest in establishing filtration plants in Nuuanu valley and otherwise keeping the city clear of accumulations of filth. The news is an argument in favor of the completion of the sewer system at the

ESTEE TO GO TO HILO.

Will Hold Term of Federal Court There in September.

Judge Estee will go to Hilo on the Kauai on September 11th and will hold a term of the United States Court there beginning September 12th. Judge Estee has been planning this trip for some time past, but only recently fixed the time for his departure.

"I don't know how long I shall remain in Hilo," he said yesterday, "nor what business will come before me while I am there. My purpose in going to Hilo is to establish the court there and ascertain what business is necessary to be taken up. The regular term at Hilo of the United States District Court is fixed for the second Wednesday in January, and but one term of the court will be held there regularly, but the term I shall hold will be a special term, as I have said, to get the court in running order."

"I shall not secure a permanent court room in Hilo, for I have obtained from the Judge there the promise of the use of his court room."

With Judge Estee will go quite a number of the officers of his court—District Attorney Baird, Marshal Ray, Clerk Maling, Stenographer Reynolds and others. It is likely that the party will be absent over one trip of the Kauai.

MISS JANE ALLEN DEAD.

Former Resident of Honolulu Passes Away in Sacramento.

The sad news was received by the家 of the death of Miss Jane Allen in Sacramento on August 14. Although not entirely unexpected by her friends here, the information of the young lady's death came as a shock. A year ago Miss Allen's health became very poor and she wasted away gradually until it was decided that heroic means were necessary if she was to live. She was removed from a sick bed and taken aboard a sailing vessel bound for the Coast, accompanied by Mrs. R. P. Geor. Miss Allen's mother took her to various health resorts in California but without avail. When it became apparent she was sinking and her



Williams, Dimond & Co.'s latest circular on sugar statistics, dated August 21, is furnished by Messrs. Schaefer & Co., of this city.

**SUGAR**—Prices for the local market and for export to Honolulu were advanced August 13, fifteen points and again on August 14 ten points, since which no changes reported. Western Sugar Refining Company's list is as follows, for the local market. Dominoes, half barrels, 6.85c; boxes, 7.10c; cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed, 6.90c; powdered, 6.20c; candy granulated, 6.20c; dry granulated, fine 6.10c; dry granulated, coarse, 6.10c; confectors' A, 6.10c; Magnolia A, 5.70c (extra C, 5.60c); Golden C, 5.90c; dry granulated for export to Honolulu, 6.85c.

**BASIS.**—From August 11th to 20th, 11c. 50c, no sales, making basis for ninety-six degree centrifugals in New York, 4 7-8c; San Francisco, 4 1-2c.

**LONDON BEETS**—11th, 11s 7 1-2d; 13th, 11s 4 1-2d; 14th, 11s 6 3-4d; 15th, 11s 8 1-4d, 16th, 11s 9 3-4d; 17th, 11s 9 3-4d; 18th, 11s 9 3d, 20th, 11s 8 1-4d.

**DRY GRANULATED, NEW YORK.**—No change reported.

**EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS**—Latest mail advices from New York under date of August 16 are to the effect that a dull market in raws exists, as the scarcity of unsold sugars still continues, but present quotations can still be obtained for near-by sugar. In regard to it is reported that a little more business is doing, and delay is improving.

**LONDON CAVAIL.**—August 16th. Reports Java No. 15 D. S. 13s 6d fair refining 12s 6d; September beets, 11s 3 3-4d. Latest mail advices from London under date of August 1 are to the effect that the strained position in Europe for supply pending new crop of beets, is not relieved by the decline, which, on the other hand, causes less inducement for fabricants to provide the essentially necessary early sugars. Today, steady. Weather favorable for sowings.

death would soon come, she was removed to the family home in Sacramento, where the end came.

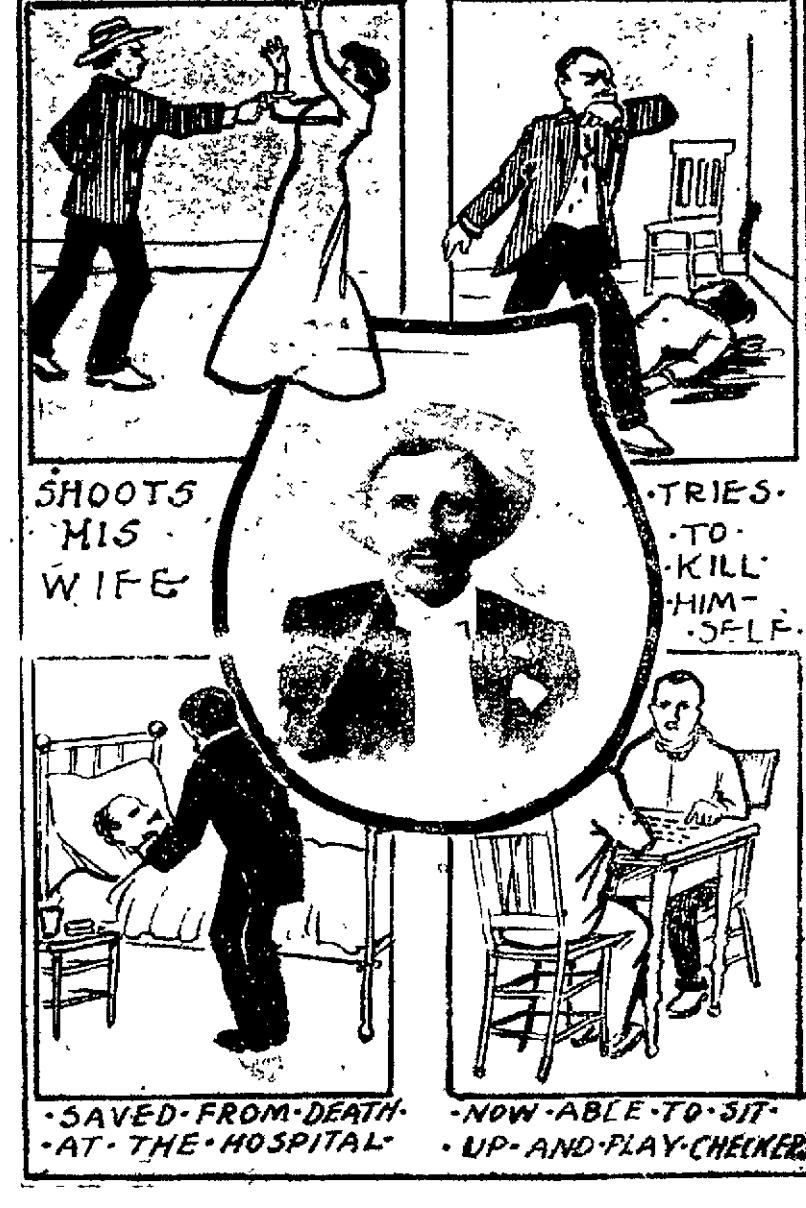
Miss Allen was connected with the Foreign Office for more than a year and only gave up her position there after her health began to decline. She had many friends in Honolulu and was a favorite in the circle in which she moved.

**A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.**

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended, and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

Professor and Mrs. Hosmer went East from San Francisco, August 17.

## WIFE MURDERER PUEO GUARDED AT HOSPITAL



**PUEO**, the murderer who is now convalescing at the Queen's Hospital from the wounds which he inflicted upon himself after killing his wife, is to be put under police guard. Upon the orders of High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth yesterday visited the man and found him sitting up in an invalid chair in a ward in which were several Japanese and natives suffering from various injuries.

When the Deputy Sheriff entered the ward Pueo was facing an open window gazing mournfully at the green sward without. His back was turned toward the Deputy Sheriff. He started and was visibly agitated when his eyes met the uniform and badge of Chillingworth's office. Pueo looked thin and careworn. His cheeks were blanched and his head was with difficulty held up. A broad bandage encircled his neck and hid from sight the ugly gash in his neck through which all food has been passed since the night he used a razor upon it with suicidal intent. Pueo muttered some words in Hawaiian which were with difficulty understood. Instead of speaking entirely through his mouth, the words came for the most part through the neck slit which day by day is narrowing down as the healing process goes on. As he spoke he swallowed and seemed to be endeavoring hard to make himself understood. The hospital people state that in a short time the gash will have been entirely closed and Pueo will have to take his food through the mouth as formerly.

Despite the fact that the man lost blood enough to have caused his death and received wounds which would have killed a man of ordinary physique, Pueo, though gaunt, is growing stronger every day, and is able to take part in some of the worldly affairs in which the hospital superintendent allows some of them to participate.

High Sheriff Brown upon report of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, will place a police guard over Pueo in the future, as a charge of murder hangs over his head, and the invalid may soon be well enough to appear before a jury of his peers to be tried for his life which he so miserably failed to end himself. The guard will exercise a careful watch over him at all times, and prevent him from leaving the hospital and doing anything more to inflict bodily harm upon himself. It seems a strange fate that his neck should be so carefully healed, only to suffer possibly in the hangman's noose in the end.

# BEAUTIFUL SKIN Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

**MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP** exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scabs, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

### Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of AUST. DEPOT, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. SO. AFRICAN DEPOT, LONDON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Solo Props., Boston, U. S. A.

W. H. RICE, President

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OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

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General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,0

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 28.—  
Mr. O. S. Gaile, Finch, from San Francisco, en route for the Orient, August 28.  
—Yokohama—Rev. J. E. Kuppl and wife, G. C. Sowden, Kubé, Rev. A. V. Bryant, wife and three children, Rev. F. A. Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Geo. Watrous and infant, Nagasaki—Mrs. Bouvier and son, L. F. Fassett, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Fassett, Miss E. Fassett, H. E. Stewart, Shanghai—Dr. E. A. Dale, Dr. A. W. Dunn, Dr. J. M. Feeney, Dr. G. E. Henn, Dr. James K. Fenton, C. Killick, Mrs. H. L. Landers, Mrs. W. S. Mapes and son, S. Middleton, Dr. D. W. O'Conor, Dr. J. W. Pease, Dr. H. P. Peck, Dr. T. W. Perkins, Dr. Joseph Pindar, Mrs. A. M. Roland, Dr. J. W. Thornton, Dr. F. M. Wells, W. Whaley.

Wednesday, August 29.—  
D. P. Florence, Ryder, from Tacoma, Wash coal.  
A. S. S. Australia, Lawless, from San Francisco.  
A. S. S. Wartime, Phillips, from the Philippines.  
Ship John Currier, Lawrence, from Tacoma, August 29, general merchandise.  
"Cleopatra" General Bagaudino, Manila, from San Francisco.

Thursday, August 30.—  
Am. Dr. C. D. Bryant, Colley, from San Francisco.  
Ship Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.  
Ship Molokai, from Molokai.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 28.—  
Mr. Kinnar, Clarke, for Hilo and way.  
Mrs. O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.  
Ship Maui, Parker, for Paiahan, Kauai, Oahu, Oahu, Papaoia and Laupahoehoe.  
Ship Claudine, Macleod, for Maui.  
Ship W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nauhau, Kauai, Hilo and Akakau.  
O. S. S. G. G. Finch, for the Orient.  
U. S. A. T. Ship Xiggs, for Manila via Guam.

Wednesday, August 29.—  
C. A. S. G. Warrimos, Phillips, for Vancouver and Victoria.  
Dr. W. W. Williamson, for the Society Islands.

Thursday, August 30.—  
Am. Dr. General Fairchild, Gove, for the East in ballast.  
Ship S. N. Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco with sugar.

## GALLows FOR FUJIHARA.

## Japanese Murderer to be Hanged at Kilo in September.

Fujihara, the Japanese murderer who was sentenced by Judge Little of Hilo to suffer the death penalty upon the gallows, has his days numbered and the preparations for the solemn event when his life will be snuffed out at the hands of the law are nearly completed. In the Oahu prison yard stands the gallows which has just been built and upon which Fujihara will pass the last moments of his life on September 12.

The gallows is a duplicate of that which has served its purpose in the prison. It will be taken to pieces and sent to Hilo next week and there be again erected. It is well built and the trap door has been fitted to a nicety, so that the catch will be released when the electric current is turned in upon it to release the trap. There will be three electric push buttons, two of which will be "dead." But which are the dead ones and which the "live" button will be a matter of guess-work, even to the three men selected to press them at the signal of the Sheriff. The utmost secrecy as to the mechanism of the buttons is maintained, so that no outsider can point to the man who actually pressed the "live" button which springs the trap and sends the murderer to his doom.

## ST. LOUIS COLLEGE.

Seventeenth Anniversary to be Celebrated on Monday.

St. Louis College will celebrate its seventeenth anniversary on Monday, September 3rd. In 1883 eight members of the order came to Honolulu upon the invitation of the Bishop of the Catholic Church and took charge of the college which had its beginnings in Ahulmanu.

When removed to this City from the windward side of Oahu, there was a lapse in its prosperity, but since the arrival of the eight from Ohio success has been attained. Four of the original members of the order are yet in Hawaii—Brother Bertram, principal, Brother Francis, Brother Mark and Brother Frank; the latter is at Waikiki, Maui. From an attendance of seventy pupils in 1883 the school has succeeded in attaining an average attendance of in the neighborhood of 600 pupils. A private informal dinner on the evening of September 3 given by the Brothers will mark the event. The collegiate year will commence on Tuesday, September 4.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

August 28.—No. 5300—Lahape and husband Kekihauwa et al. to J. A. Iaukihi, \$250, Honolulu, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 5300—Lahape and husband Kekihauwa et al. to J. A. Iaukihi, held 245, Hamakua, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

No. 5322—C. McLean to J. H. Wilson, 4-1/2 acres, Kaliopeloa, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 5322—H. K. Kawai and wife et al. to J. M. Dowsett, interest in R. P. 49, Hilo, Leleokai, Waimea, Oahu. Consideration \$12.

No. 5322—W. C. Achi and wife, L. T. and W. K. Nahaia, lots 21 and 22, Kaliopeloa, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$275.

No. 5322—F. G. Sabola and wife, L. T. and W. P. 49, held 148, Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$25.

No. 5328—Theo. Silva and wife to Mrs. G. R. Kekoa, R. P. 49, held 108, Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$25.

No. 5328—W. C. Pumphor to Union Mill Co., Inc., one acre of Gr. 254, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$25.

No. 5328—Leleokai and husband (uncle) to Pakalihau opio; R. P. 822, Leleokai, Leleokai, Kaliopeloa, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Grant's Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them all the information required for navigating a steamer through the shipping charts of the North Pacific, and the latest information concerning the danger to navigation in the seas which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the Hydrographic Office any other dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS, Ident-Comdr. U. S. N. in Charge.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Gaile, en route for the Orient, August 28.—Yokohama—Rev. J. E. Kuppl and wife, G. C. Sowden, Kubé, Rev. A. V. Bryant, wife and three children, Rev. F. A. Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Geo. Watrous and infant, Nagasaki—Mrs. Bouvier and son, L. F. Fassett, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Fassett, Miss E. Fassett, H. E. Stewart, Shanghai—Dr. E. A. Dale, Dr. A. W. Dunn, Dr. J. M. Feeney, Dr. G. E. Henn, Dr. James K. Fenton, C. Killick, Mrs. H. L. Landers, Mrs. W. S. Mapes and son, S. Middleton, Dr. D. W. O'Conor, Dr. J. W. Pease, Dr. H. P. Peck, Dr. T. W. Perkins, Dr. Joseph Pindar, Mrs. A. M. Roland, Dr. J. W. Thornton, Dr. F. M. Wells, W. Whaley.

From San Francisco, per O. & S. S. Ausstralia, August 29—Miss Flora N. Alwright, S. C. Alten and wife, Mrs. F. A. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Geo. Watrous and infant, Nagasaki—Mrs. Bouvier and son, L. F. Fassett, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Fassett, Miss E. Fassett, H. E. Stewart, Shanghai—Dr. E. A. Dale, Dr. A. W. Dunn, Dr. J. M. Feeney, Dr. G. E. Henn, Dr. James K. Fenton, C. Killick, Mrs. H. L. Landers, Mrs. W. S. Mapes and son, S. Middleton, Dr. D. W. O'Conor, Dr. J. W. Pease, Dr. H. P. Peck, Dr. T. W. Perkins, Dr. Joseph Pindar, Mrs. A. M. Roland, Dr. J. W. Thornton, Dr. F. M. Wells, W. Whaley.

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